

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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## Local Matters.

### POPULATION 30,255

The population of the City of Newport, according to the Federal census, is 30,255. This announcement is somewhat discouraging, but no more so than was expected. In the first place, no one doubts but that the population today is vastly more than that. At the time that the enumeration was made last winter, it was freely stated that many persons had not been visited by the enumerators at all and so would not figure in the tabulation.

The census was taken practically in mid-winter, when the population of any resort city is at its lowest ebb. It was taken at a time when the forces of the army and navy had been reduced to a point far below the minimum because of the large number of discharges following the close of the war. Although these figures will stand as the official record of the population of Newport until the next State census is made in 1925, Newporters will believe, and with reason, that the present population is far in excess of this amount.

The Federal census shows a growth for the city in the past ten years of a little over 11 per cent, but there is a slight decrease from the figures of the State census of 1915. When the State census was taken there were normal forces at Fort Adams and the Training Station, which had shrunk temporarily during the period of taking the 1920 Federal census.

No one believes for a moment that there are fewer persons in Newport today than there were in 1915, in fact, there are without doubt more people here, and the next five years would show a very material increase here. There seems to be no redress except to wait for the State census of 1925.

### AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Mrs. Benjamin F. Downing, 3rd, is confined to her bed by a broken collar bone as the result of an automobile accident in Fall River on Wednesday. Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Laurence A. Coffe, and Mrs. Coggeshall, were passengers in a car belonging to Mr. Coffe and driven by Charles Cavanaugh. As they were passing through Fall River a heavy taxicab came through another street and crashed into the Newport machine with disastrous results. Mrs. Coffe was rendered unconscious and Mrs. Coggeshall was badly shaken up, but neither received serious injuries. They were taken into a nearby house where they received medical treatment and Mrs. Downing's bone was set, but the trip down was very painful to her. Mr. Coffe went to Fall River in another machine immediately upon receiving word of the accident, and brought the ladies home.

Mr. John A. Seamons of this city died very suddenly on the street in Providence on Tuesday, while on his way to see a circus parade. He was eighty-two years of age and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Scott, at 4 Congdon avenue. He was a native of Clayville, and the funeral services were held in the village of Anthony.

Isaac A. Saunders, a former Newporter, was killed in an automobile near his home in Providence a few days ago. Although born in Providence, his boyhood was spent in Newport and he married Elizabeth W. Eddy of this city. He was seventy-seven years of age.

The weekly drills at the Training Station on Wednesday afternoons are attracting many visitors and later in the season there will be crowds. Admiral Sims was the reviewing officer this week.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brown presided over the Superior Court on Monday, when the third week of the session began. The criminal docket has been finished for this term, and civil cases are now under way. In Arthur A. Barker vs. William H. Elgar agreement was reached for possession and costs, execution to stay until July 1st.

George H. Wright vs. Clarence Frances was then put in before a jury. This involved an automobile trade in Jamestown, the plaintiff claiming that he swapped his Ford car and paid \$200 balance in cash for a Grant car, which he was assured was in good condition, but which proved to be of little value. Defendant claimed that he was not the owner of the Grant car, also that the car would have been put into good condition if time had been allowed. The verdict was for plaintiff for \$700.

Robert A. Smith vs. Fred W. Greene was begun on Tuesday. Plaintiff sought to recover on book account for drawing plans for a large apartment house on what is now the Vanderbilt Circle on Broadway. He claimed that he drew different sets of plans for the improvement of this property while it was owned by defendant, on the understanding that if he built the building there would be no charge for the plans; otherwise he would be paid for them. As the property was sold and the building never built, he sought to recover the value of the plans.

The case of Frank Moore, Jr., of this city vs. W. B. Randall of Providence occupied considerable time before a jury. This involved an automobile collision in Providence, in which both sides claimed the other was at fault. Each claimed that he was going slowly and the other was moving rapidly, and the evidence showed that there was sufficient speed on the part of at least one of the machines to cause considerable damage to both. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

On Friday the case of Ida Watson vs. Camille Wadst was put on. Several final decrees have been entered in divorce cases.

Mrs. Charlotte Almy Southwick, widow of Captain Christopher S. Southwick, died at her home on Park street on Tuesday. Her husband built the well known residence at Southwick's Grove and the family lived there for many years, the house being designed in the form of a circle. Captain Southwick died many years ago, and the Grove property was sold some time ago to Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, being known to the present generation as "Bethshan-in-the-Woods." Mrs. Southwick is survived by two brothers, Messrs. Holder Almy and Herbert Almy of Portsmouth.

Manager Walter A. Wright of the Providence Telephone Company, is enthusiastic over the innovation in use at the Republican National Convention in Chicago, whereby the voice of every speaker in the great hall might be distinctly heard. A telephonic device had been installed in the auditorium which carried the voice clearly to every part of the room. This was a device on which experts of the Bell telephone had been working for about ten years and its successful operation was a triumph of their skill and ingenuity.

The marriage of Miss Mary Elizabeth Evans of New York and Mr. Henry D. Sharpe of Providence was scheduled for Friday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother in New York. The bride is the proprietor of the Mary Elizabeth Shops, one of which is located on Bellevue avenue in this city. The groom is the head of the great Brown & Sharpe Company of Providence and is well known throughout the State.

The steam shovel has made considerable progress on the excavation for the new Kay street pavement, but some of the neighbors are complaining because of the noise, dust and smoke from its operation. In fact, the Kay street neighborhood will not be a very pleasant place to live while the work is going on, but after it is completed, the improvement will be well worth the temporary inconvenience.

The annual outing and field day of the Newport Artillery will be held at Sachuest Point next Sunday. The command will leave the Armory on Clarke street on Saturday afternoon, making the trip over to the Point in motor trucks. Camp will be made for the night and the following day will be spent at the Camp, returning to Newport in the late afternoon.

### PHILIP FIRNGES.

Mr. Philip Firnges died at his home on Third street on Tuesday, after having been critically ill for some time. A native of Germany, Mr. Firnges had been a resident of this country for many years, and had lived in Newport for more than a quarter of a century. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

For about eight years Mr. Firnges had been employed as night watchman at the Beach, and was regarded as a faithful and efficient man. Before that he had been employed as watchman on a number of large private estates here.

He was deeply interested in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Goethe Lodge of New York, of Newport Chapter, DeBols Council, Washington Commandery, and Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection of this city, and of Rhode Island Consistory of Providence. He was a member of the representative council. He is survived by one son, Mr. Charles H. Firnges, and distant relatives.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Friday afternoon, and were attended by St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., the Masonic ritual at the grave being conducted by the officers of the Lodge.

### KOLAH GROTTU.

At a meeting of Kolah Grotto, Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, held in the Masonic Temple on Monday evening, steps were taken to organize a band among the members. It is hoped that by fall an excellent band can be prepared to "operate" upon any occasion.

The election of officers resulted in choice of Donald E. Spears as Monarch, William H. Bevans Chief Justice, William A. Perkins Master of Ceremonies, Rexford A. Nash secretary and George R. deYoung treasurer. The officers will be installed in the near future by Dr. Dwight H. Cone of Fall River, the Supreme Monarch of the United States and Canada, who will institute the local Grotto.

Mr. Donald E. Spears, the Monarch of Kolah Grotto, has returned from the session of the Supreme Council, and brings many ideas for the development of the local organization.

Mr. John A. Helgesen died at his home on Levin street on Monday after an illness of several months, at the age of sixty-four years. He came to Newport about 1890, soon after arriving in this country from his native land, Norway. He had served in the United States Navy, but his last employment was as a rigger at the Torpedo Station. He is survived by a widow and four sons—Gustave B., Fred, Axel and William. He was a member of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, and also of the Scandinavian Society of the Three Stars. He was well known and very highly esteemed.

Mrs. Nettie C. Pfannenmiller died very suddenly at her home on John street on Monday morning, at the age of fifty-two years. Death was due to heart trouble, from which she had suffered a little at times, but her condition had not been regarded as serious. She was the widow of John C. Pfannenmiller, who was a baker by trade and well known about the city. He died a number of years ago. She is survived by two daughters—Miss Myrtle A. Pfannenmiller and Miss Gladys D. Pfannenmiller.

Some of the property stolen from the home of Mrs. Turner on Cliff avenue has been recovered by Chief Tobin and returned to the owner. The house was found to have been pretty thoroughly ransacked when the owners arrived for the season.

The automobile of Mr. Everett Hess was taken from Easton's Beach on Tuesday evening and was found by the police on Church street early the following morning.

Mr. Hugo R. A. Anthony has been elected secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Harold P. Arnold.

There is no appropriation available for a public celebration of the Fourth of July this year, so the day will probably be a quiet one in Newport.

Mrs. French E. Chadwick is at "Twin Oaks" for the summer, after having spent the past year with relatives in New York State.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cassim are planning to sail for Europe shortly to spend the summer, returning to Newport in the fall.

### COMMERCE OUTING.

Next Wednesday will see a big gathering at the Beach, when the Chambers of Commerce of Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton and Newport will hold a joint outing at Newport Beach. Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, Republican nominee for Vice President of the United States, is expected to be among the visitors and to make an address. Dinner will be served at noon and it is expected that a large number of members of the Newport Chamber of Commerce will be present, as well as many visitors.

The members of the visiting Chambers will come to Newport as best suits their convenience, and will not come as a body. It is expected that a large proportion will come over the road by automobiles, and members of the local organization are taking steps to mark the road into Newport, as well as the best course to the Beach through Rhode Island avenue. Some of the visitors will come through by trains, arriving here at 11.00 o'clock, and still others will patronize the trolley. It is expected to be a good sized gathering and will afford an opportunity for the business men of the several cities to get together and fraternize.

### ON EUROPEAN TOUR.

The Rev. Canon Morgan-Jones and Mrs. Morgan-Jones of Redwood Villa arrived in Liverpool on June 2nd on the Cunard liner "Caronia." They are now at their home in Wales, "Bryn Dinon," Bangor, where they will spend the summer.

Canon Morgan-Jones will attend the Lambeth Conference as Chaplain to the Bishop of Washington. The Lambeth Conference is a general assembly of all the Bishops of the Anglican Communion throughout the whole world, and meets every ten years under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. All the Bishops of the American Church will be present.

"Lady Frederick" was presented at the Channing Parlors on Tuesday evening to a good sized audience under the auspices of the Unity Club, although not a part of the season's programme. The play was excellently presented and proved very entertaining. Miss Lillian Maher appeared in the title role and gave a splendid rendition of a rather difficult part. In fact the entire cast was excellent. Mr. A. O'D. Taylor was in charge of the reading and was largely responsible for its complete success.

The racing yachts Resolute and Vanitie are pretty evenly matched, each having won an equal number of races, but with the former yacht holding the balance to her credit. The competitions have attracted considerable attention for the past few weeks, although there has not been a large number of yachts following over the course. It looks as though the Resolute, the Herreshoff yacht, would be selected to defend the America's cup against the challenger of Sir Thomas Lipton.

A number of the older civilian clerks and mechanics at the Torpedo Station will be placed on the retired list in the near future in accordance with a recently enacted law which requires their retirement at a certain age. There is a provision of the law which provides for their continuance on active duty for the time necessary to train their successors, under proper approval.

A forum meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held next Tuesday evening to discuss the subject of good roads. It is hoped to secure better conditions on the detour around the State highway now under construction, and the subject of improvement to city streets will also come up.

A large, airplane hangar is to be erected at Gould Island for the use of the Navy Department, which presages the location here of a number of planes. Bids were opened for construction this week, and it is expected that work will be begun in the near future.

The former Herrmann jewelry store on Thames street is being entirely remodelled to accommodate the shoe business of the Messrs. Podrat who will move in as soon as the alterations are completed.

Hon. Patrick J. Murphy of this city is on his way to San Francisco to attend the National Democratic Convention. The Rhode Island delegation left Providence on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pardon S. Kaul have arrived from St. Louis to spend the summer.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The regular meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was largely devoted to routine business, of which there was a large amount. Gasoline sidewalk stands came in for some discussion. A license was granted to Andriesse for an arm over the sidewalk on the east side of Broadway. Louis Lack had asked for a pump on the west side of that street, but this was disapproved by the street commissioner and Chief Kirwin, who recommended an arm. The board was disposed to grant this license for a swinging arm, but at the request of Alderman Hughes the matter was laid over for a week.

On recommendation of Alderman Thompson it was voted to pay W. J. Stratton \$20 in full settlement of his claim against the city for damages to his automobile. This was in the nature of a compromise settlement.

A large number of minor licenses of various kinds were granted, several special police were appointed, and it was voted to call to the attention of Chief Kirwin the desirability of establishing a waiting list for places in the fire department in accordance with the city ordinance.

Following the open session of the board Mayor Mahoney and the members held a private conference over a matter that was not made public.

### STRAWBERRIES ARE HIGH

Although Island strawberries are in the market the price is so high as to be practically prohibitive, especially when taken in connection with the high cost of sugar. The strawberry crop gives promise of being very small this year because of the cold, wet weather and lack of sun to ripen and sweeten the berries. There seems to be a plentiful supply in the market but the demand is very small on account of the high prices.

All small crops are well behind the normal season this year. The acreage planted has been very materially reduced and the unseasonable weather has still further reduced the yield from this smaller planting. In many cases corn has had to be re-planted, the first sowing being a total loss. Potatoes have suffered some. The only satisfactory crop is the grass, which has grown luxuriantly and should produce a good crop of hay.

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### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

#### Court of Probate

At the regular session of the Court of Probate held at the Town Hall on Monday, June 21, the following estates were passed upon:

Estate of Carrie L. Peckham. Will was proved and letters testamentary directed to issue to Edward E. Peckham as Executor. Executor was required to give bond in the sum of \$10,000 with Alden P. Barker and Arthur W. Chase as sureties. George H. Irish was appointed appraiser. The testatrix gives all her real estate to the town of Middletown, to be appropriated to such uses as the town may determine. The real estate includes the Benjamin Howland farm on Third Beach Road of about thirty-two acres and has the usual complement of farm buildings. The farm is valued at \$7,100 by the Assessors of Taxes.

Estate of James T. Peckham. All parties in interest assenting thereto, notice was waived, and on the petition of Ida M. Brown and others, William J. Peckham was appointed administrator and required to give bond in the sum of \$10,000, with Frank T. Peckham and John H. Peckham as sureties. Joel Peckham was appointed appraiser.

Estate of William Wyatt Peckham. The petition of Emily B. Peckham to prove will and for letters testamentary to be granted her as sole executrix, was referred to the third Monday in July, and notice ordered thereon.

#### Town Council

The petition of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company for permission to locate one pole on Forest avenue and nine poles on the West Main Road, for furnishing electric light was granted. Poles to be located and erected under the supervision of John H. Spooner.

William V. Hart was appointed a special constable to render police duty at meetings held in the Berkeley Parish House.

The time of the Council session was occupied largely in a discussion as to the expediency of revoking the license granted William Quigley in April, to operate a merry-go-round and a whip on his premises at Easton's Beach.

The town council visited the premises on Sunday, June 20, and the inspection revealed a most unsatisfactory condition. Most of the crowd was found on the Middletown side of Easton's Beach, drawn there by the class of amusements offered, some of which were novel and presented allurement to the chances to win prizes. Mr. Quigley had previously been advised that the Council disapproved of those amusements where the element of chance was the main and attractive feature, and it was supposed he would be guided by this advice. It appeared that other parties were operating some patent devices for drawing dolls and other things, and they claimed

to have the exclusive right to use these devices in the County of Newport. These parties resented the imputation that their devices were gambling devices, and boldly asserted that they were permissible under the laws of Rhode Island. The Town Council, however, took a contrary view, and voted to give Mr. Quigley and his associates two weeks, wherein to adjust their forms of amusement and bring them into harmony with the requirements of the Town Council.

James B. Bloomfield was delegated to attend Easton's Beach during the present season, and employ a sufficient number of police constables to preserve order and detect violations of the law.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows: Joseph A. Peckham, for work in Road District No. 4, \$185.50; Providence Telephone Co., for telephone service for one month, \$7.50; Mercury Publishing Co., stamped envelopes furnished Town Treasurer and posters for Assessors' notices, \$25; Bay State Street Railway Co., for electric light at town hall, \$2; City of Newport, for antitoxin, \$9.07; Robert M. Wetherell, for work in cemetery, \$86; Wm. B. Scott Co., for seed and tools furnished for care of Middletown cemetery, \$7.35; Mary E. Manchester, for clerical assistance in Town Clerk's office, \$50; P. M. Conley, for repairs to road machine, \$28.15; James Bloomfield, for services and expenses as Police Constable, \$28.50; Thomas G. Ward, for registering and making out lists of dogs, \$42.80, for services as Town Sergeant, \$35.50, for services as Janitor at town hall, \$10; Francis P. Conway, for vaccinations, \$3; Newport County Farm Bureau, \$135; The Alden Spear's Sons Company, balance on account for road oil, \$40.10; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$17.50; Total, \$687.03.

The Parish Council of the Church League of Service of St. Mary's parish was entertained on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman. Arrangements were completed for the St. Mary's lawn party which will be held on June 28. The president, Mrs. Clarence Thurston, who is also president of the committee of three, read the report of the committee for the last meeting. The names were read of the members who will be in charge of the various tables and of the committees appointed for the various departments.

As Dr. MacLeod, who was to speak at the meeting of Aquidneck Grange, was unable to be present on Thursday evening, the lecturer, Mr. Lewis B. Plummer, arranged a different program. The meeting was held in the town hall, but no strawberry festival was held owing to the scarcity of strawberries and the shortage of sugar. The rain has seriously damaged the strawberry crop. In many cases the berries have decayed before ripening. When ripened, many are not sweet, owing to lack of sun.

The members of the Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave the annual Children's Day concert at the church last Sunday in place of the regular preaching service. A number of recitations and songs were given. Mrs. Fred P. Webber acted as pianist and Miss Ivah Peckham was in charge of the children's choir.

Six children are expecting to graduate from the Ninth grade classes at the Oliphant and Berkeley Schools, and about thirty-eight pupils from Middletown are attending the Rogers High School.

Miss Mary Barclay of Providence has been guest of her sister, Miss Jean Barclay.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes has returned from New York, where he went to see his parents, Rev. and Mrs. N. C. Hughes, who are leaving for England, where Rev. Mr. Hughes has accepted a position as Chaplain to Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina. They will attend the Lambeth Conference.

Morning services at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel were conducted by the Rev. I. Harding Hughes, assisted by Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee. Special music was given by the boy choir of St. George's School. Rev. Mr. Hughes preached the baccalaureate sermon. Rev. Mr. Hughes gave an informal talk at the Parish House in the evening.

Dr. and Mrs. William R. Howard and son Robert are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Harold R. Chase, while awaiting the completion of their new home on the West Main Road.

Mr. Charles A. Manchester has been guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David C. Simmons.

Mrs. Daniel Chase, Jr., has had as guest, Mrs. Mary Shaw of Somerset.

A large number of parents attended the Mothers' Day exercises at the Berkeley School on Tuesday, with Miss Laura Martins, teacher of the Fifth grade in charge of the exercises. Recitations were given and songs followed.

Miss Ruth Murray, home demonstrator for the Newport County Farm Bureau, made a short address as did Mrs. Childs, district nurse, and Miss Wright, of the Rhode Island State College.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at the Berkeley Memorial Parish House to interest the women in voting. The speakers were Mrs. Maude Howe Elliot, and Mr. George A. Moriarty.

The Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its last meeting for the year in the church on Tuesday afternoon. In the absence of Mrs. John Nicholson, Mrs. Fred P. Webber conducted the meeting. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Stephen Congdon. Plans for next year starting in September were discussed as the members sewed on patchwork quilts.

# The MYSTERY of HARTLEY HOUSE

by Clifford S. Raymond  
Illustrated by Irwin Meyer Copyright by George H. Doran Co.

"The reason I do not tell you, John," said Mrs. Sidney, "is because I would not have another conscience distressed. You could never again be really happy if you knew the story of which this sheet is a page. You could not do me any good if you knew it. You would only torment yourself."

"So much for that," I said. "I take your judgment. But how am I to deal with these fellows?"

Mrs. Sidney hesitated.

"I don't know," she said. "I'm sure I don't know."

"Do you know a man named Dravada?" I asked. "Did you know him when you lived in Montevideo? Can you tell me anything about him without telling something that you do not want to?"

"I can tell you about Dravada," said Mrs. Sidney. "Mr. Dravada was head of a shipping firm. Dravada had been a sailor. He had come to be a porter or storekeeper about the docks. We needed a porter at home, and Mr. Sidney brought this man from the docks to fill the position. He was a docile creature, very strong and useful, and never annoying. . . . Now I will tell you as much as I possibly can without doing you a great injustice. "We had lived in Montevideo fifteen years when Jed came to us. He has been with us ever since. Mr. Sidney began writing the manuscript, of which this is a copy of one sheet, the year Jed came."

"The only reason I do not tell what the manuscript contains is because I



"The Only Reason I Do Not Tell What the Manuscript Contains is Because I Value Your Peace of Mind."

value your peace of mind. I know from my own experience that your conscience never would be at rest if you had full knowledge, and yet you would be entirely helpless. So out of consideration for you I shall not tell you more than I have to."

"Mr. Sidney never has had the slightest scruple as to what he has done; he rejoices in it. You have spoken of his will to live; what I am holding back from you would explain it. He says in this page of his manuscript which you have seen that it perfects his satisfaction to leave a record of his crime. I know that it does. I understand that he had to have it known after his death that he had done what he had."

"Jed's family name is Arliss. He was a sailor on a British ship which sailed from Montevideo to Liverpool, and he became tired of sea work. Mr. Sidney had seen him about the wharf and had been attracted to him. They had talked enough for Mr. Sidney to learn of Jed's ambition for a comfortable life on shore. Mr. Sidney gave him the chance to realize it in our house."

"Jed, after he was taken into the house, found that Mr. Sidney used great precautions with something which he locked in a box. When Dravada came, he also saw the box which Mr. Sidney seemed to guard so carefully. Dravada decided to steal what ever was in the box. Jed found him in the act. They fought, but Jed retained the contents—Mr. Sidney's manuscript."

"Then Jed knows the secret?" I asked.

"He does."

"And Dravada does not?"

"He cannot know any more than you know from reading this one sheet from the manuscript."

"Where is the manuscript?"

"Jed has it."

"Does Mr. Sidney know that?"

"Not yet. You have been wondering at Jed's control in the house. He has the manuscript, and he knows the story which for your own sake I would not have you know. He presumes upon his knowledge."

"But doesn't Mr. Sidney ever want to see the manuscript he sets such store by?" I asked.

"No. He wants to know it is in his strong box. If he ever finds that it is not, he shall have to meet the situation somehow. God knows how."

"Then this sailor and this blackmailing lawyer know no more than I know now?"

"No more, so far as I am aware."

Brown, the lawyer, came to Hartley house the next day to see me. I think he regarded his plan of blackmail as irresistible. I wonder that he did not

have an express wagon and a large chest with him. He was amiable and expectant.

"You have decided?" he said as Jed, having brought him to me on the porch, went away. He had his cane and his gloves and his nap-worn suit.

"You get nothing," I said, "and may not upon that information."

The disappointment was unpleasant to him. If I wanted to dramatize the effect, I'd say it was catastrophic. He sat down suddenly in the nearest wicker chair, and his face became ugly in appearance.

"You must know, doctor," he said, "that I am nerved to the performance of my duty by the thought of a wife and two daughters for whom I have provided indifferently. I will not say that their situation is desperate, but it may make me desperate. I feel that we have a claim here which might easily be adjusted."

"You use a number of euphemisms for blackmail," I said, "and none of them conceals your meaning. If your wife and daughters are in need, you might approach Mrs. Sidney as the almoner of Mr. Sidney's charities. That, at least, would be an honest statement of your case, and it might be effective."

He brightened at once.

"I thank you for a lesson in procedure," he said. "We shall consider it upon such an understanding."

I saw the mistake I had made.

"I assure you," I said, "you may consider nothing upon the terms you wish to have considered in this house. Your attempt at blackmail is so unconsidered that you may go shriek to the world or to the prosecuting attorney. The family is not interested in you or your client."

The shabby little fellow seemed to get blue-nosed and blue-lipped in disappointment.

"I am sure you cannot have considered your interests," he said. "Mr. and Mrs. Sidney certainly do not want a scandal."

"Certainly not. Now are they threatened with one?"

"But the manuscript indicates one."

"Does it? I have read it, and I know nothing. You have read it. What do you know?"

"I can read English," he said with spirit. "I read in Mr. Sidney's handwriting that he had committed a crime and that he was committing an indiscretion in putting the account on paper."

"I cannot correct your convictions," I said. "You must use your best judgment. You have our permission to do anything that suggests itself to you."

"You're going to brazen it out," he cried.

"We are not going to do anything at all," I said, "not seeing any necessity for doing anything. I might merely suggest to you that there are legal provisions against blackmail."

The quiet little man, with his notions of profit evaporating, suddenly became savage and desperate.

"I can't be fooled with," he cried. "I know you. You won't assault me with a blackmail charge, because you do not dare. I know I am guilty and can be punished unless I have a real hold on this family. I have taken the chance that I have a real hold. It was not certain, but now I know it. It is not enough of a hold, but it is enough to keep you from making trouble for me, and I'll see that soon it will be enough to make you listen to me."

"You may do anything you want to do," I said.

He became quiet and cunning again.

"Then, if you don't mind, I'd like to speak to Jed," he said.

I rang for him.

When Jed came, the little shabby lawyer became excited again and got up out of his chair to shake his finger at Jed.

"You are in for trouble," he said. "We know what you have, and we'll get it. They don't dare step up, and I want to give you notice that you are marked. That's all. You'll be followed and hounded and run down in the end, and there'll be an end to this superciliousness here. It may be when you're dead."

"That's a threat, and the people in this house can make the best of it. I'm in this case to stay, and my Spanish client is not easily discouraged or controlled. You have chosen to deal with us in this fashion. We'll get the rest of this evidence, and we'll make you pay ten times more than we'd be willing to settle for now. We've got an equity in this matter, and we're going to collect it. We know all about you, my friend Jed, and we'll show that we do. Where's my cane and hat? I'm going to get out of here. You'll regret it."

"Jed," I said, "show the gentleman where the door is and don't let the dogs attack him on the way out."

A disappointed chyster went away in a hurry. I was not only perplexed but alarmed. Of the rapacity of the little man, of his lack of conscience and morals, I had no doubt at all. My only question was whether he could make his malevolence and cupidity effective.

Jed showed him to the door and then came back. I could see that he was frightened nearly to death.

## CHAPTER IX.

We had seen nothing of Dravada or the lawyer for nearly three weeks. I

was unable to think that we had heard the last of them. Dravada's purpose had been too long nourished and the lawyer's cupidty was too great for either to abandon his intent. Jed's disposition was resilient and soon he recovered his poise. He thought his enemies had abandoned their intent.

It was a relief to me when going to bed and lying a few minutes awake, to hear the rush and scurry of the dogs about the place. They were active at night. Rabbits, coons, weasels and occasionally a fox kept them moving.

Jed's courage returned—and with it, I was disturbed to observe, a threat of another fit of temper. It showed itself first in moodiness and then in insolence. I was glad to find that Jed in this mood still was not directing himself against Mrs. Sidney. He had turned against me. I knew that he was in torment again. He had nothing to say to me unless he saw me in Mr. Sidney's room. Then he was pleasant.

"Jed," I said to him one morning, "I know you better than you think I do. You'll torment yourself until you do something you'll regret."

"Go to the devil," said Jed.

Isobel and I had been progressing as rationally as two young people could, situated with regard to each other as we were.

One evening I had been reading and Isobel had gone to the piano. I had put my book down on my knees as she began to play. Then I was aroused by perceiving, without seeing, that somebody was near me.

I turned suddenly and saw Jed. He was not three feet behind my chair. His face revealed disorder of mind.

"Do you want a cocktail?" he asked.

"No," I said.

Isobel touched the keys of the piano, as a player done with a mood may do to express surfeit or conclusion.

"Not a mild one?" Jed asked, persisting.

"Well, then, very weak," I said.

I took up my book again and forced myself, as discipline, to read. I had not been able to do it so long as Isobel played, but now that she had stopped I might at least try.

I made an effort. I tried to keep my attention on the type. It was no use. After fifteen minutes' reading I found that I had not turned a page. Neither had Jed brought the cocktail. I got up and walked about the library. I went to the front entrance to find if a few deep breaths in the open would not produce tranquillity.

As I stood at the entrance Isobel came running toward it. I heard her before I saw her. She was running and gasping. She came up the steps, saw me, controlled herself and tried to appear undisturbed. She might have succeeded, but a sleeve of her gown was torn from her waist and had fallen to her wrist.

"What has happened to you?" I asked.

"Nothing," she said.

"You are running."

"A little exercise."

"Look at your sleeve," I said.

She clutched it as if she had become conscious of it for the first time, and then ran by me and indoors.

We met at dinner twenty minutes later. Isobel had on another gown. Jed did not serve us. Dinner was delayed ten minutes. Then two maids undertook the service. Mrs. Sidney asked for Jed. One of the maids said that he had not appeared and they were doing the best they could without him.

"Why, what can have happened to Jed?" Mrs. Sidney exclaimed.

"What did happen to Jed?" I asked.

Isobel after dinner when we were alone.

"I don't know," she said.

"Who tore your sleeve?"

"Jed," she said with resolute frankness.

"Where is he?"

"I don't know."

"Where were you when he did it?"

"At the edge of the woods. I had gone out for a bit of air—just across the lawn. Jed appeared."

"What did he say?"

"I don't know—something incoherent, violent; and he took me by the sleeve. I was not frightened, but I drew back suddenly. My sleeve ripped off. We were at the edge of the woods. Three men appeared, strangled Jed before he could cry out, picked him up and carried him off."

I spent the evening with Mr. Sidney and told him that Jed was ill. He was concerned, and I made the lie a kindly one.

"It is insignificant," I said. "With his habits he must occasionally pay a price. A touch of indigestion this time."

To extemporize a few lies to get through the night was easy enough; but Jed was not back in the morning, and Mr. Sidney had to be deceived in more enduring fashion.

I explained to him that Jed had been called away on an urgent matter, which seemed to Mrs. Sidney to justify his going at once. Mrs. Sidney, at my request, made the same explanation later, and Mr. Sidney accepted it. This explanation seemed very lame to me, but it served. Mr. Sidney did not know of any reason why Jed should disappear. We offered him an explanation of the servant's absence, and he accepted it.

It was apparent that the Spaniard and the lawyer had been two of the men concerned in Jed's plight, and I thought it best to telephone a discreet detective agency and have the lawyer put under scrutiny. Mrs. Sidney thought this was a proper course—or at least that no better one was available.

Two days later the detectives reported that the lawyer had disappeared from all his accustomed places and that it might require some time to get trace of him.

Jed had been gone four days when one of the maids asked for a month's leave. Her mother was very sick, she said. Mrs. Sidney agreed willingly, although disliking to have an unfamiliar servant in the house to fill the maid's place for the time she would be gone.

Anna, the maid, said that a very close friend of hers would be glad of an opportunity to have a month in the country. Mrs. Sidney took Anna's recommendation with some relief.

The day Anna went away a very pretty girl was met at the train by the chauffeur. She was the thirty-day maid. I saw her as she came in. I thought her manner did not indicate domestic service, but afterward I found that in spite of appearance she was very deft and competent. With Jed gone, such of his duties as could be done by the maids were given them; and this new servant, Agnes, was so efficient in the dining room that she took over what Jed had done there.

Mr. Sidney liked attractive women about him, and Agnes pleased him with her bright, pretty appearance and good-humored servability. In three or four days he was glad to have her assigned to duties which Jed had done for him. In little over a week Agnes had fitted into the routine of the house perfectly.

Up to this time nothing had been heard of Jed, but on the fifth day of his disappearance the detectives telephoned that they had the lawyer. McGuire was the detective-superintendent's name.

"I am not to understand what is back of this case," he suggested, telephoning.

"It is not necessary," I said. "If he is willing to come here in your custody, that is enough."

The next day McGuire, the detective, came with the lawyer, who apparently was trying to keep from looking as frightened as he felt.

"I'll have you understand I came of my own volition," he said.

"With Mr. McGuire representing your volition," I suggested.

"I think I'll look about the grounds for a while," said McGuire.

"What do you expect to gain by this?" the lawyer asked when the detective had gone.

"What did you fear to lose by not coming?" I asked. "Suppose we make our dealing plain. You were one of a party of three that abducted the servant Jed. We want him released and returned here where he is needed."

"You are talking nonsense," said the lawyer. "I came with your detective because I thought that at last this household was prepared to deal reasonably with a reasonable man."

"Where is Jed?" I asked.

"That's none of my business."

"It will be made yours."

"Barking dogs—moonshine—things to scare babies," said the little man. McGuire came back.

"I guess I've seen all I want of the grounds," he said, "and there's a train back in half an hour. We're our rig waiting."

"I'm not going back," said the lawyer. "I stay at Hartley."

"What is he to do?" asked McGuire.

"Merely leave the house," I said, and I rang for a maid.

"I'll not be bulldozed," said the lawyer.

"You are not being," I suggested.

"The maid will show you out."

He was at a loss but had nothing else to do but go when the maid came. I held McGuire for only a moment and asked him to have operatives watch the servants constantly, with an idea that he actually would remain in Hartley, and to continue to search for Jed.

Mr. Sidney, Isobel and I had a cheerful dinner that evening. Worried as Mrs. Sidney was by Jed's disappearance, she was relieved by his absence. I had a pleasant two hours with Mr. Sidney, and after that the night produced an occurrence.

Ever since Jed had disappeared I had been accustomed to taking certain responsibilities with regard to the house. The element of security entered as a question. I knew we were in circumstances which demanded—at least asked—precautions. So I went about the house at night to see to locks, in a supervision of the duties the servants performed in closing the place—one I took on myself without saying anything about it.

Hartley house was large, with many wings. It was nearly a half-hour's work to visit all the entrances and see to bolts. Many of the halls and corridors were dark, and I carried an electric flash to use when needed.

I did not say anything of my assumed duties, but I suggested to Mrs. Sidney that, considering the state of the house, it would be wise to tell the household that all doors would be locked at ten o'clock. Mrs. Sidney thought this good policy and the servants were so informed.

The night which had our new phenomenon as a development I started through the house at midnight. I had gone from Mr. Sidney's room to my own, had put on a smoking jacket and slippers, put my revolver in my pocket and had laid my watch on the dresser. I went downstairs and examined the bolt, lock, and chains on the doors at the main entrance. In the halls lead-



"I'll Not Be Bulldozed," Said the Lawyer.

ing from these doors there were electric buttons, and the house being presumably closed for the night and darkened, I went from hall to hall, from door to door, lighting my way by pushing the buttons and turning off the lights when I had satisfied myself. In two wings, one to the north and one to the south, there was no electric wiring. In the halls of these wings I went along easily enough with an occasional flash of the little light I carried.

Jed's room was in the south wing on the second floor. The windows of the hall toward the east showed the waning moon just rising above a grove of oak mixed with larch, and I stepped at one of the windows to admire the quiet scene. I was attracted—not startled but turned—by a noise at the further end of the hall. At that end of the hall were the stairs to the second floor, where Jed had his room. There were no windows at that end, and it was in complete darkness, although three faint rays of moonlight traversed the hall from the windows nearer me.

I listened, and it seemed that the sound I heard was the creaking of old stairs under a light and stealthy step. That interested me, and I went as quietly as I could toward the sound. I must have made some noise. The creaking stopped. I stood still—in one of the shafts of moonlight. There was an instant of silence. I took another step toward the stair and lit my foot against a chair, almost losing my balance.

There was a scurry of feet and a rustling of skirts from the bottom of the stairs across the dark hall. I dashed my electric light, and within its rays saw a clint of white which instantly disappeared down a side corridor which led to a small door used by servants. I started in pursuit, but a blow on the head, sharp but not powerful, coming from behind, knocked me down.

It dazed me a bit and felled me, but was not enough to make me unconscious. Nevertheless I got to my feet unsteadily and made my way slowly down the corridor into which the flash of white had turned. I came to the door with my electric light illuminating the hall, and thus I knew no one was in it—it had no recesses or furniture to offer concealment—and found the door locked from the outside.

By this time I had my senses fully recovered. I ran to the nearest window and was just in time to see two figures, one in white, the other in dark, at the far edge of the lawn, running. They ran into the woods, and while I stood at the window, trying with painful consciousness of stupidity and ineptitude to decide upon a course of action, I heard an automobile engine start in the lane beyond the woods.

Out of a stupor, in which I watched the two strange figures go from the moonlight on the lawn into the dark of the oak grove, I was aroused—possibly by the sound of the engine of the automobile—with a course of action suggested.

It came of fears long entertained, now present with a threat of imminent consequence. I ran for the stairs, dashing the light, up the stairs and to Jed's room.

His door was open. As I have said, this wing was not wired for electricity. I turned my light about the room, saw that the fear which had caused me to patrol the house was realized and then hunted for the lamp, which I found and lighted.

Jed's room was in the disorder in which a hard-working housebreaker, intent on finding jewels he knew the room contained, might have left it. It seemed almost ripped to pieces.

On a table was a small pearl-handled phonograph. The lid was open; the box was empty.

As I stood in the midst of the disarray of the room, with the empty box the most significant thing in it, the marvelous unreality of Hartley house, a smiling dream, seemed to have visible token.

The empty box, I thought, had contained the manuscript which recorded Mr. Sidney's secret. The flash of white which I had seen in the hall indicated the method by which it had disappeared. The two figures crossing the lawn in the moonlight were further indication. There was the sound of the automobile engine. I had a sore spot on my head. The manuscript, I knew—or believed—had been in the box which stood with significant emptiness in the midst of the disordered room of Jed, who had been kidnapped. If my surmises were correct, Mr. Sidney's secret, upon which I knew the happiness of the family depended, was in the hands of men designing to make use of it.

Jed, being a major-domo about the place, had in his room a telephone connecting with the various servants' quarters. I used it to arouse the chauffeur. It took five minutes of ringing his bell to awaken him; when he responded, I told him that the house had been robbed by a man and a woman dressed in white, who had escaped, under my sight, through the oak grove and had used an automobile waiting for them on the road beyond the grove. I told him to awaken one of the gardeners, take weapons and go as quickly as possible south by the best roads.

When this had been done, I called Mrs. Sidney's maid and told her to awaken Mrs. Sidney, and tell her, if possible without startling her, that I wished to speak to her on an urgent matter.

In a few minutes the maid came back and said that Mrs. Sidney could see me. I found her in the sitting room of her suite.

"It is nothing serious, Mrs. Sidney," I said—"nothing that we need now regard as serious; and it does not concern Mr. Sidney's health. There has been an intruder in the house. Moreover, the purpose was to break into Jed's room, and Jed's room has been broken into. I got a glimpse of the person who did it, a woman. I saw a man and a woman run into the oak grove and I heard an automobile engine start on the road. I have sent a chauffeur and a gardener in chase, but

they are traveling against so great a start that I have no hope. What I fear is that they have Mr. Sidney's diary. Do you know where Jed kept it?"

"No, doctor," said Mrs. Sidney. "If there had been any chance of finding it we should have taken it away from him. In his absence we have searched his room frequently."

"These people are after the manuscript, and they are satisfied that they have it," I said. "I am sure of that."

There was a small pearl-handled box, open and empty, in the middle of the floor.

"We never found such a box," said Mrs. Sidney.

"Then it might have been there?"

"It might."

"If it was, they have it and we must get it back."

"Oh, if we can, we must!" she cried, holding her hands so tightly clasped that the delicate bones made a crackling noise.

I tried to be encouraging and consoling and, as a practical measure, gave her a bromide.

## CHAPTER X.

Hartley house had a general office where the business of the estate was handled. It was to one side of the main entrance.

I had promised to be an extraordinary person in meeting extraordinary circumstances, but all I did was to go to the office and, lighting the lights, sit there. I was in the extreme dejection of a weakening when the door opened and Isobel came in.

"What are you doing, up?" I asked.

"I'll ask the same thing of you. What are you and the whole household doing, awake and moving?"

I told her that housebreakers had been surprised at work and had escaped.

"If you have been disturbed," I suggested, "probably your father has, also. You had better go to his room and tell him that the servants have been flustered by a burglar scare, and then you had better go to your mother's room and stay with her until things quiet down."

That seemed sound enough advice, but when Isobel had gone I was left wondering again what to do next. It was out of the question to notify the authorities. The thieves had stolen something which, from what I knew of it, I preferred to have in their hands rather than in the possession of the police.

Our detective agency I could trust, but I did not want to communicate with anyone but McGuire, the superintendent, and there was no need of telephoning him until later in the morning.

The case, as I thought it over, came to this: The Spaniard and the attorney, by the aid of a confederate, a woman, had obtained possession of the diary containing the secret of Hartley house. They would soon be heard from. They would not disappear. We did not have to pursue them. They would pursue us.

There was the possibility of dealing with them by force extra-legally. Anything we did for our protection had to be done extra-legally. I thought McGuire could and would attend to that, and I intended to instruct him to consider murder the only process not to be thought of.

I tried to reconcile my ideas of Mr. Sidney's character with the facts of the family's terrible dilemma. What could a man of so just and honorable, kindly and charming a nature—as revealed in his old age—have done, even in a hot and passionate youth, which he could not face now? What crime could he have committed which not only constituted a danger to his security but remained a source of satisfaction to him?

For two hours I sat by the telephone, expecting momentarily to hear from the chauffeur who had gone in pursuit of the thieves. It was about four o'clock in the morning—there was a pale suggestion of light in the windows—when Mrs. Aldrich, the housekeeper, came to the office. She was an imperious lady of disciplinary habit and ordinarily unruffled dignity, but now she was disturbed.

"Doctor," she said, "Agnes, the new maid, cannot be found. She is not in her room. Her bed has not been touched. Most of her belongings and her suitcase are gone. I came to you with this probably unimportant domestic incident, thinking that—well, the occurrence of the night might have some connection with this girl."

"I think Agnes probably was involved in the matter," I said.

"We have always so dreaded to take a new servant," said Mrs. Aldrich, "but Agnes came recommended for the month by a very faithful girl who wanted a month's leave. Has anything of great value been taken?"

"Nothing of any intrinsic value





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## THE CANDIDATES.

By the happy choice for president of the honored senator from Ohio, the Republican party has secured a standard bearer of a very patriotic American type, a clear and common sense thinker.

The country has been filled with the clamor of radicalism. Many people have been swept off their feet by false propaganda. Quacks and demagogues and shallow thinkers gain a great following of unthinking people for their half baked notions. In all this fog and mist of social turmoil, the country needs a leader who stands for clear, common sense, practical thinking. We want a man who can do things, not one who will dream dreams.

Senator Harding is in every respect one of the type. He was a man eminently calculated to unite the party.

At a time when the split between the Progressives and the straight Republicans was deep and bitter, and when the Democratic tide still ran strong, Mr. Harding was elected senator from Ohio by 102,000 plurality. This remarkable achievement testifies to the strength of his personality and the breadth of his appeal.

In nominating Gov. Coolidge for vice president the party conforms to the principle, which so often has been ignored, that the candidate for the lower office should be a man of the first order of ability. Gov. Coolidge has made himself a foremost national figure, by his sturdy stand for law and order and his democratic sympathies.

In this period of unreason and chimerical ideas, the nomination of such a ticket is like a clear beacon shining through the fog for the guidance of the storm tossed mariner. The country is weary of extravagance and impossible theories, and it is in the mood to elect just such a ticket as the one named at Chicago.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It looks as though the Democratic national convention, which opens in San Francisco next Monday, might have a lively fight on its hands—several of them in fact. The "dry" element will be led by Bryan in a red-hot fight, while the "wet" element will be championed by Governor Edwards of New Jersey. Both are good fighters and gifted with popular oratory. The League of Nations clause, championed by President Wilson, will be bitterly opposed by delegates from many States. Here again Bryan's oratory will be very much in the limelight.

Then we come to the candidates themselves. McAdoo, the heir apparent, says that he is out of it, and will not under any circumstances be a candidate. That leaves many delegates at sea without a compass. The President says nothing, but his renomination will meet with strong opposition. It requires a two-thirds vote to nominate, and thus far it is anybody's fight, and a fight it doubtless will be. The whole convention will be fun for the spectators.

## THE COST OF WAR.

A recent tabulation of federal expenses for 1920, shows what a tremendous burden war entails upon the people. Out of the taxes paid into the treasury, 93 per cent are either for purposes growing out of the recent war, or for protection against future wars.

The big costs of war make it necessary to restrict the work of peace. It becomes necessary to cut down on all projects for developing the country. Work in the forest service, for public health, scientific agriculture, good roads, and many other enterprises needed for the welfare of the people, has to be cut down owing to the heavy costs of war.

It is the great problem of the future, how to avoid war. Sometimes avoiding war means national dishonor, which is worse than debts or taxes. But it should be possible to find honorable ways by which war can be prevented.

## LESSON FROM FRANCE

French coal miners and railway men, who have been on strike at different times over a period of several months, are all back at work, according to reports from abroad. It is said that 120,000 miners lost wages totaling 40,000,000 francs, with a loss in production of almost 800,000 tons of coal. The experience of the French should be taken to heart by those in this country who think they can better their condition by quitting work and shutting off their means of income.

It will not be a difficult matter to carry Rhode Island for Harding and Coolidge. It will prove a popular ticket, much like the McKinley ticket of 1896, that carried Rhode Island by an enormous majority. Harding and Coolidge will carry all New England without much of an effort.

## THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

The Nation's birthday is a day to be celebrated not merely because on that date the fathers of the country proclaimed their political independence. It is significant even more because on that date principles of freedom and equality and justice were proclaimed which were destined to overturn the world.

It has often been thought that American growth and prosperity are due mostly to the fertile territories this country possesses, with such abundant resources. But many other countries have equal advantages. Mexico has a land having superb resources, yet its people live in squalor and misery. Prosperity and success then are not dependent so much on opportunities, as on the use that people make of them, and the principles on which their community life is based.

The nation founded July 4, 1776, has gone on to abundant prosperity, principally because it was founded on right principles. Thus based, its people have worked unitedly, and have accomplished the grand result that now astonishes the world.

Few people realize the debt the people owe to the wonderful men who founded this republic. It was an act calling for matchless courage. The signers of the declaration might have lived much more comfortably if they had quietly submitted to the evils existing at the time.

But they were not satisfied to live under a government based on wrong principles. They started a movement that has swept over the world, freeing all peoples from the curse of absolutism, and opening wide the doors to democratic opportunities everywhere. The people of the United States must ever cherish the memory of these men, and take pride in the marvellous gift they made to the world.

## "VICIOUS" PROTECTION.

Referring to that portion of the Fall report on Mexico which suggests a way for the future protection of American lives and property in that country, Mr. Gompers says, "The heart of the report can only be described as vicious." Which, of course, is a perfectly natural view for Mr. Gompers to take. The protection of lives and property is the least of that gentleman's concerns. In the last year he was specifically endorsed movements, which if they had been persisted in would have brought death to thousands and the destruction of millions of wealth. The Boston police strike, the strike of the coal miners, and the threatened tie-up of the railroads by the Brotherhoods, were all as menacing to the safety of the people as anything that is ever likely to occur in Mexico, yet Mr. Gompers gave his enthusiastic support to each of those disturbances.

## REPUBLICANS' RECORD ON SUFFRAGE.

"The Republicans are pledged to see the right of suffrage given to the women of the country under the law," declared Representative Simpson. D. Fess, in the House of Representatives before adjournment of Congress. "The very first act of this Congress, by an overwhelming vote, was the enactment of this reform. There were 204 votes on this side of the House for it with but 18 against it, or the ratio of 11 to 1, and on the other side not sufficient to mention; 44 of the Democratic votes for it came from Republican states. Subsequently 29 Republican states have ratified it and not a single Republican state up to date has rejected it. Eight of the 29 did not cast a single vote against it in either House or Senate. Six Democratic states have ratified it and six rejected it."

## GRADUATING EXERCISES

The graduating exercises of the Rogers High School and the Grammar Schools have been held this week, and all schools have now closed for the summer vacation. The exercises of the John Clarke School were held on Thursday afternoon and of the other Grammar schools on Friday afternoon. The graduating exercises of the Rogers High School were held on Friday morning. In spite of the handicap under which the school has been working for the past few months, the classes were all large, and the average standing of the pupils excellent. There was a large attendance at all the closing exercises.

## EUROPE FIRST.

Despatches from Copenhagen are to the effect that Danish interests have bought 1,000,000 tons of American coal for delivery this year and next. Meanwhile our own industries are paying unheard-of prices for fuel, all of which is passed on to the ultimate consumer in added cost of manufactured goods.

Connecticut and Rhode Island are reported to be bad as far as enforcement of the "dry" law is concerned. There is probably room for improvement here as well as elsewhere. The "dry" law has become the law of the land, and it will have to be enforced.

## Plenty of Herring.

A fisherman says that a shoal of herring is sometimes five or six miles long and two or three miles broad.



## WEATHER BULLETIN

Warm waves will reach Vancouver B. C. about June 26, July 2, 7, 13 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 27 and July 3, 8, 14; plains sections 28 and July 4, 9, 15; meridian 30, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 29 and July 5, 10, 16; lower great lakes and eastern sections 30 and July 6, 11, 17, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 1, 7, 12, 18.

These disturbances will control cropweather from near June 26 to July 18. Moderate temperatures are expected up to near July 13 and warmer following. Frequent thunder storms are expected and a general average of less rain than usual but well distributed moisture, bringing rather favorable cropweather for all sections. Southern parts of plains sections are in doubt and may be sufficiently short on rain to threaten a raid by grasshoppers. Showers in Ohio and other middle latitudes are expected to check the Hessian fly. Middle to northern latitudes are expected to get fairly good weather for harvesting but may have to dodge the showers which are not expected to be heavy enough to do much damage.

General results of July cropweather will check the hopes of big crops but no serious, extensive drought is expected. Crop prospects are expected to be better at the end of June than they were at the end of May. Some hail is expected before the season ends. July and August are the most dangerous hail months. My success at giving the dates for hail is better than locating the hail storms. I can usually select the States where hail will occur for July or August but hail may ruin the crops of one farm and not touch the adjoining farms. I can not undertake to determine which farm will get the hail. But my success at selecting the dates of hail storms being fairly good it is safer to insure against hail for the month when hail is expected. It is too expensive and not advisable to insure for the whole season.

Farmers should not overlook the fact that my published advice about when to sell or not to sell grain and cotton have been good and have been of much value to producers and local dealers. Farmers and local dealers seem to be failures in one respect. They can never hold their own till they take as much interest in government as do the labor organizations. I am trying to benefit producers and local dealers; they are the most important elements, but unless they take more positive interest in government by entering actively into primary politics they can not succeed, the producers will get them.

As the time for sowing winter grain approaches farmers have a very large question to decide. All will agree that labor, grain and cotton will be worth very much less a year from now than at present. Very naturally as we recede from the World War the market values of these three must go much lower. Winter grain is now very high, probably worth double what it will be twelve months from now. Will it pay to hire high priced labor now and sow high priced grain and sell the grain at half price a year hence? The dairy business is bringing large profits and farmers may turn much of their grain and cotton lands to grass and sell their present surplus of grain and cotton seed while the prices are high. Truck gardening, poultry and the dairy have an enticing appearance to farmers at this time and we may see for 1921 less grain and cotton, more truck, poultry and dairy products. The arguments all seem to invite producers and local dealers to get rid of their farm products while they can get the big prices and to discourage them from sowing high priced winter grain.

## TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

Owing to conflicts in the abbreviation of the names of telephone exchanges that will be used with the new mechanical switching system, the names of five exchanges in the territory of the Providence Telephone Company must be changed preliminary to the opening of the first machine switching exchange in Providence in 1921, which will replace the present Gaspee exchange. These changes will be made with the issue of the telephone directory next fall so that telephone users will become accustomed to the new names.

The present plan is to change the name of the Broad exchange to Edgewood, East Greenwich to Greenwich, Scituate to Chopmist, Warwick Neck to Bay Shore and Greenwood to Locust. The name Gaspee will not be changed.

The necessity for these changes in exchange names is because of conflicts in the abbreviations of present exchange names, which abbreviations are necessary to the operation of the new mechanical system.

## FEMININE CAMPAIGNING.

As woman suffrage has spread, women are going more and more into politics, and becoming adept at political campaigning. They do not follow just the lines laid out by the men. They do political work in a more subtle and refined way, that may be quite as successful in getting votes.

Instead of noisy rallies on street corners, with blaring brass bands, they invite you to select pink teas and give you toothsome refreshments and smart conversation. In quiet ways, they give the idea that their candidates have the support of the most influential people. When the women get thoroughly going, they will be more of a force in political results than most people expect.

## BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

U. S. S. Fulton Wins Again

By pushing two runners over the pan in the 1st two innings, the U. S. S. Fulton baseball team got the lead on the local outfit at Recreation Park last Sunday afternoon, that finally spelled victory for the Jackies—the final reckoning was 13 to 11.

The Block Island boys with eight runs to their opponents' credit and with a goose egg decorating their own score column entered the second frame with fight for their middle names and at the end of the eighth session they had corralled eleven tallies—falling just two short of making the match a tie. The old game, however, was not decided until the last man was counted out in the ninth. At this stage the locals had the bags filled with but one down and the fans were yelling frantically for a safe single. Negus, however, ingloriously fanned and Pop Harmon shot over a few mysterious ones that Sharp could not fathom, and thus ended the third game of the series.

Old Slim Willis for the locals, pitched a fine brand of ball, but his support in the first two innings was rather ragged. Girard tossed the pill for the Fultons for six innings and Harmon served the shorts for the remainder of the fracas. The Navy boys presented a defense of the stone wall variety throughout the nine innings. For the locals Benson starred, and his steal home in the seventh frame was of the third rail variety. Littlefield, McCray, Hyde and Leachey played air-tight ball for Block Island, and had their team-mates responded equally as well the score might have been different.

The score by innings:  

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U. S. S. Fulton	3	5	0	0	2	1	1	0	13
Block Island	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	11	

Fulton:  
 Shanks 1f  
 Dault 1b  
 Harmon 3b  
 Sedell 2b  
 Sawatka ss  
 Johnston 3b  
 Girard p  
 Conway cf  
 Scheller rf  
 Hits: By Block Island, 17; by Fulton, 20.  
 Strike-out: By Harmon 3; by Willis 4.  
 Base on balls: By Harmon 1; by Willis 3.  
 Attendance, 250.  
 Time, 2 hrs. 45 min.  
 Umpire, Negus.

## Social Club Entertains

Last Monday night the New Harbor Social Club entertained about seventy-five people at the K. of C. Naval Club, the affair being in the nature of a whist and dance. During the evening refreshments were served and several vocal selections rendered by Mrs. Louise Mitchell, R. J. MacDonald and Channing Littlefield dispensed two vocal duets which entitled them to reserved seats in Block Island's Hall of Fame. Their first effort, entitled "A Moonlight Sonata in Asia Minor," scored the real hit of the evening and earned them four encores, three plates of ice cream and two doughnuts.

Lester E. Dodge of Norfolk, Va., spent the past week with his mother, Mrs. Uriah Dodge, at her home on Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen announce the engagement of their daughter, Elbel Marion Allen, to Edgar J. Doran, formerly of the U. S. Coast Guard Service.

Ollie Rose and Lester Littlefield chaperoned the Deaf and Dumb school.

## Columbia

## Mid-Month Records

Lazy Mississippi—Campbell & Burr  
 Rose of Virginia—Burr  
 A 2908—\$1.00  
 That Wonderful Kid—Johnson  
 I'll See You in Cuba—Kaufman  
 A 2908—\$1.00  
 Abe Kabbille at the Ball Game  
 Abe Kabbille Dictates a Letter  
 A 2907—\$1.00  
 When My Baby Smiles at me—  
 Ted Lewis Jazz  
 Rose of Washington Square—  
 Kentucky Serenaders  
 A 2908—\$1.00  
 Who Wants a Baby—Fox Trot  
 The Crocodile—Fox Trot  
 A 2910—\$1.00  
 Delilah—Medley-Waltz  
 In Shadowland—Waltz  
 A 6147—\$1.25  
 Philharmonic Orch. of N. Y.  
 Mikado Medley  
 Mile. Modiste Medley  
 A 6146—\$1.50

Any of these records sent to you by Parcel Post. If you don't receive our Monthly Catalogues, let us have your name and we will see that you do

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## Weekly Calendar JUNE 1920

STANDARD TIME						
Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Water	Eve	
Rises	sets	sets	sets	sets		
25 Sat	1 09	7 27	12 56	8 39	4 11	
26 Sun	1 08	7 27	1 32	4 31	4 59	
27 Mon	1 10	7 27	2 12	5 19	5 44	
28 Tue	1 14	7 27	2 56	6 04	6 37	
29 Wed	1 17	7 27	3 44	6 45	7 28	
30 Thurs	1 17	7 28	4 36	7 30	8 14	
1 Fri	1 17	7 28	5 31	8 12	9 50	

Full moon—June 1st, 12:18 evening.  
 Last Quarter—June 9th, 1:53 evening.  
 New Moon—June 16th, 2:41 morning.  
 First Quarter—June 23rd, 1:50 morning.

## Deaths.

In this city, 21st inst., Johan O. Jtegen, aged 61 years.  
 Suddenly on the 21st inst., Nettie C. widow of John Plannenmiller, in her 59th year.  
 In this city, 22d inst., Philip H. Fingers, aged 64 years.  
 In this city, 22d inst., Charlotte Almy, widow of Christopher S. Southwick, aged 55 years.  
 In this city, 23d inst., Annie Goffe, widow of Henry Laurens Davis of San Francisco, and daughter of the late Ernest and Mary Goffe of Cape, aged 64 years.  
 In this city, June 21, Honor C. Doughter of Mary and the late Walter C. Doughter, aged 64 years.

are to Providence last Monday to witness the Ringling Bros. Circus. Butts reports a very quiet trip.

## Final Rehearsal

The last rehearsal for the "Tie that Binds" was held last Saturday night at the New Romance. The principals in the cast include Matthew Moran as Chips and Miss Maud Messier, who has been engaged as leading lady.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones of Pawtucket have opened their cottage at Crescent Beach for the summer.

W. H. Blackburn has opened a real estate office in the Drug Store block on Main street.

## Athletic Club Dance

The Block Island Athletic Association held a hop at the K. of C. Naval Club last Saturday night which was well patronized by the members of the Association and the summer cottagers. Another hop will be held this week.

During the evening many availed themselves of the opportunity to procure the Athletic pennants, the proceeds of which go to the Association.

## Graduation

The graduation exercises of the Block Island Junior High School class of 1920 were held last Tuesday evening at the First Baptist Church at 8:30 o'clock.

The graduating class, High School students and Public School chorus occupied seats on the stage. Dr. J. D. Suprenant of Schools D. A. Crandall, Rev. H. A. Roberts, D. A. Charles Carroll, Ph. D., of the State Board of Education, and Nicholas Ball, Clerk of the School Committee. The platform was tastefully decorated in the class colors—green and white—and the class motto, "Labor omnia vincit," was suspended from above.

Great credit is due the two members of the graduating class—Lillie Beatrice Thomas and Mildred Venetia Mott, for the high scholastic standard attained during their High School course. Their original essays, delivered in a truly eloquent manner, were characteristic of the integrity of the true scholar.

The program follows:  
 Processional  
 Invocation, Rev. Horace A. Roberts, D. D.  
 Song—Over the Summer Sea, Public School Chorus

Essay—The Modern Joan of Arc, Lillie Beatrice Thomas

Solo—Good-Bye, Sweet Day, Marion Fenner

Essay—Causes of the World War, Mildred Venetia Mott

Solo—"Memories" from the Arabian Girl, Mrs. Mildred Mitchell

Address, Charles Carroll, Ph. D.  
 Song of Peace, Public School Chorus

Address to Class, Supt. D. Alva Crandall

Conferring Diplomas, Nicholas Ball, Clerk of School Committee.

Song—Commencement Song, Public School Chorus

Benediction, Rev. H. A. Roberts, D. D.  
 Graduating Class—Lillie Beatrice Thomas, Mildred Venetia Mott.

Mr. Herbert E. Nute gave a dinner in honor of his wife's birthday last Sunday evening at his residence on Negus Terrace. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Stryker of Westfield, N. J., and Mr. Lester E. Dodge of Norfolk, Va.

## SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

Moderator—William P. Carr.  
 Clerk—George W. Bacheller, Jr.  
 Treasurer—Frank C. Kimball.  
 Assistant Treasurer—Albert F. Haas.

Chairman of the Ushers—Elmer E. Nickerson.  
 Auditors—Richard H. Freeborn, Benjamin B. Coggeshall.

Committee on Repairs—Benjamin B. Coggeshall, James G. Swinburne, George S. Oxx, Elmer E. Nickerson, G. Albert Eddy, Albert F. Haas.

Finance Committee—William B. Franklin, William P. Carr, Martin E. Bennett, John C. Seabury, Frank G. Kimball, Albert F. Haas.

Committee on Settings—George W. Bacheller, Jr., Elmer E. Nickerson.

Gov. Coolidge directed Secretary Long to send a copy of his veto of the 2.75 per cent, beer bill to Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the prohibition national committee, as answer to a telegram from Mr. Hinshaw inquiring what Gov. Coolidge's position is as to increasing the percentage of alcohol in beverages above one half of one per cent.

A contract for 20,000 tons of white granite to cost \$2,000,000 was awarded to the Woodbury Granite company of Hardwick by the American Telephone and Telegraph company for use in its new building at Broadway and Fulton st., New York. This contract is said to be the second largest of its kind ever awarded in New England.

Newell W. Banks of Detroit, American checker champion and challenger for the world title, has arrived in Boston and will boost for the national tournament in August at Cedar Point, O. He is consulting with his New England friends in regard to the world championship match which he will play with Robert Stewart of Scotland.

William J. Schoonmaker of Paterson, N. J. who is alleged to have held up automobiles and snatched them for liquor, pleaded guilty in the North Adams, Mass., district court to a charge of impersonating a federal officer. He was held for the United States authorities in default of \$1000 bail. He said a desire for drink caused him to act as he had.

Robert F. K. Lock of Hawaii was awarded the manufacturers' medal, presented by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the New England state textile school graduation in New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Lock gets the prize for winning highest honors in the general cotton manufacturers' course at this school. Mr. Lock is a full-blooded Chinese.

With impressive ceremonies, the remains of James G. Blaine, Maine's most noted statesman, and of his wife, Harriet Stanwood Blaine, were placed side by side in Forest Grove cemetery, Augusta. The committal service was performed by the Rev. Dr. James H. Peck, pastor of the South Parish Congregational Church, who 50 years ago was Mr. Blaine's minister.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS  
IN TABLOID FORMItems of Interest From All  
Sections of Yankeeeland

An increase of 10 cents an hour has been awarded the employees of the Portland, Me., street railroad.

Crepe paper hair ribbons have been unanimously adopted by the students of the Girls' High School, Boston.

Internal Revenue agents have started to comb Massachusetts for delinquents and evaders of "luxury taxes."

Five Massachusetts women en route to Portland were injured when their automobile skidded and upset on the state road half way between Biddeford and Kennebunk.

The first graduation exercises of the Trade Union College were held in the hall of the English high school, Boston, 16 students receiving certificates of scholarship.

Edward O. Niles of Boston, taking as his subject, "Mob Violence of the Negro," was the winner of the Hallowell speaking contest at Colby College, Waterville, Me., taking the first prize of \$50.

The farm buildings on the Ebenezer Albee place, Maebias, Me., said to have been built 100 years ago, were entirely wiped out by fire with all the contents, a loss of about \$5000 with no insurance.

One hundred and sixty-one students received bachelor degrees and six graduate students master degrees at the 16th commencement exercises of Simmons College, in Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline.

A large party of ministers and laymen of the Congregational Church has left Southampton, Eng., for New York to attend the fourth international council in Boston in the latter part of June and early July.

Charles Goodwin of Rockland, Me., in jail awaiting trial in October for complicity in the robbery of the Tremont Savings bank last August, committed suicide by hanging himself to the bars in his cell by strips of bed-clothing.

Leominster, Mass., Hospital is bequeathed \$2000 by the will of Frank H. Cook of Leominster, and bequests of \$200 each are left to all employees of Mr. Cook who worked for him more than 10 years in his Leominster machine shop.

Salaries for the teaching corps at Brown University, Providence, fixed at the annual meeting of the corporation, show these increases: Professors, \$4500 to \$5000; associate professors, \$3500 to \$4000; assistant professors, \$2500 to \$3000; instructors, \$1900 to \$2000.

Safe robbers, belloyed by the police to be local amateurs, broke into four offices in the building at 40 Causeway street, Boston, and after forcing one safe attempted to bore through another and finally escaped with two pairs of shoes as a reward for their labors.

Four Dartmouth, Mass., constables and two federal officers made a raid in the woods in the rear of the Woodcock road and found six stills in operation, with 100-gallon capacity. They were seized with 500 gallons of mash, 35 gallons of moonshine and other apparatus.

How two prisoners made a sensational escape from the Concord, Mass., Reformatory and were captured after a seven-hour hunt by jail officials and a posse of citizens, came to light when the men were found guilty of jail-breaking by a jury in the East Cambridge Superior Criminal Court.

The petition of the organized telephone workers of Boston and New England for a separate department within the folds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, or a separate international charter in lieu of this, has been denied by the American Federation of Labor.

The Eastern Mass. Street Railway Company, doing one of the biggest trolley freight businesses in the country, has discontinued that business. The reason is that this department of its service was unprofitable. All its 70,000-pound freight cars will be converted into snow-fighting equipment.

President Mary A. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College announced at the alumnae luncheon, which formed a part of the commencement exercises, the establishment of an Alice Gordon Gulick memorial fund, to endow a professorship in romance languages. Mrs. Gulick, a Mt. Holyoke graduate of the class of 1857, founded the first Protestant schools of Spain.

The Massachusetts Federation of Farm Bureau Trustees elected E. F. Richardson of Mills, president; F. L. Whittemore of Sunderland, vice president; F. D. Griggs of Waltham, secretary; C. J. Grant of Springfield, treasurer; E. H. Stoddard of East Brookfield, George Averill of North Andover and Elmer Poole of North Dartmouth, trustees. After a discussion of seeking membership to the American Federation, it was agreed that the Massachusetts Federation must return to its old basis of membership in vogue before the antiaid bill went into effect.

George F. Bond and Mrs. A. Jennie Eager were married at the parsonage of the First Congregational Church, Malden, Mass., before leaving on the honeymoon. Mr. Bond went to his market and passed gift of his employees an envelope, saying it contained the orders for the week. The clerks found \$160 in each envelope.



## WESLEY FROST

Foreign Trade Adviser of  
the State Department.

Wesley Frost, who has been appointed foreign trade adviser under the state department, succeeding Julius G. Law, resigned. During the war Mr. Frost was American consul at Queens-town.

U. S. TO INDICT  
COAL GOUGERS

Palmer Orders Federal Attorneys  
to Act Against Many Bitu-  
minous Operators.

Washington. — Attorney General Palmer has ordered a sweeping crusade looking to the trial and conviction of bituminous operators who have used the excuse of car shortage and export demand to boost prices and take unreasonable profits. Instructions were sent to every United States attorney in the country to obtain the indictment of any operator or dealer where investigation shows unreasonable profits.

The Department of Justice has received many complaints that the prices of bituminous coal at the mines ranged from \$7 to \$11 a ton, with a further increase imminent. Writers of the letters say the operators are attributing the advance prices to car shortage and export demand, emphasis being placed upon the latter.

Governors of the New England states were in conference with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board on the New England coal situation. They declared industries were on the verge of closing down, with little prospect of getting in next winter's supply. They ask that New England coal be shipped by boat from Norfolk and the Shipping Board was asked for vessels.

"Production cost figures gathered by the Federal Trade Commission from 1,680 bituminous coal operators in the principal production regions, mining roughly about 60 per cent of the annual output, show that during January, 1920, their costs averaged \$2.22 a ton at the mines. Since then there has been an increase of 27 per cent in the cost of labor, enhancing the production cost to \$2.79 a ton. The accuracy of these figures is borne out by information in letters coming to the department from purchasers of coal, from which it appears that prices in May did not greatly exceed those furnished to the Federal Trade Commission for January.

"This situation demands the prompt attention of all United States attorneys. Please give special attention to the matter and seek indictments where investigation discloses that an unreasonable profit has been taken, advising the department of the action taken."

LATEST EVENTS  
AT WASHINGTON

In order to aid New England in obtaining a supply of coal for the coming winter, the Shipping Board will allocate between 400,000 and 600,000 tons of shipping to the coal carrying service between Norfolk and New England ports.

Unless there is a modification of existing regulations, many manufacturing concerns dependent upon the use of industrial alcohol will be forced out of business. This was the assertion of a committee of twenty-five manufacturers, who conferred at Washington with officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Half of the members of President Wilson's Cabinet will attend the Democratic Convention at San Francisco. These are Secretaries Colby, Daniels and Meredith, Attorney-General Palmer, who is an aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and Postmaster-General Burleson. Governmental expenditures from July 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920, amounted to \$20,776,635,858, according to a statement of the Treasury. Expenditures were heaviest during September, when \$4,475,737,701 was spent, and lightest in November, when \$611,301,764 left the Treasury.

According to census figures now available Massachusetts will have a population when returns are completed of approximately 4,000,000, an increase of nearly 600,000 since 1910. This shows an increase for the state as a whole of more than 17 per cent, or 1 per cent more than the increase for the country.

DETROIT FOURTH  
AMONG BIG CITIES

Displaces St. Louis by Reaching  
993,739 in Population, a Gain  
of 113.4 Per Cent.

## TOPS NEW YORK'S GROWTH

Michigan Metropolis Now Outranks  
Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore and  
Pittsburgh—Outstrips St. Louis  
and Boston for Fifth Place.

Washington.—Detroit, with a numerical increase and rate of growth larger than Chicago's and second only to New York's during the last ten years, is now the fourth largest city of the country, displacing St. Louis and outranking Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, all of which were larger than the Michigan city ten years ago. Detroit's 1920 population, announced by the Census Bureau, is 993,739, an increase of 527,373, or 113.4 per cent.

Detroit is the only city of 100,000 or more which has more than doubled its population in the last ten years.

Cleveland, also with a large increase, has outstripped St. Louis and Boston and takes rank as fifth largest city of the United States. The Ohio city had the fifth largest numerical increase of any municipality in the country during the last ten years. Its increase having been exceeded only by New York, Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles. Cleveland's population exceeds that of St. Louis by 23,000 and that of Boston by almost 9,000, its total being 793,836, an increase of 234,173, or 42.1 per cent over 1910.

With announcement of the populations of Cleveland and Detroit the definite ranking of the country's 18 largest cities has been established. New York and Chicago remain first and second largest cities, respectively. Philadelphia is the only one of the 18 whose 1920 population has not been announced, but it is not likely that the Pennsylvania city's rank as third largest in the country will be changed. Detroit had jumped into fourth place and Cleveland into fifth position, forcing St. Louis into sixth, Boston into seventh, Baltimore into eighth and Pittsburgh into ninth places.

Los Angeles, with a largest rate of growth, advanced from seventeenth rank to tenth and displaced Buffalo as well as attaining the honor of being the largest city west of St. Louis. San Francisco retained eleventh rank and Buffalo dropped from tenth to twelfth, while Milwaukee was forced into thirteenth place.

Washington, D. C., moved from sixteenth to fourteenth position; displacing Newark, N. J., which dropped into fifteenth position. Cincinnati, thirteenth largest city in 1910, now ranks as sixteenth.

New Orleans, through the advance of Los Angeles and Washington, was forced from the fifteenth rank to seventeenth position, while Minneapolis retained its rank as eighteenth largest city.

The ranking of the cities below Minneapolis cannot be determined until the populations of Kansas City, Mo.; Providence, R. I., and Rochester, N. Y., have been announced.

The population of Lynchburg, Va., was announced as 29,053, an increase of 462, or 1.0 per cent.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* VILLA HAS 200 WOMEN SLAIN \*  
\* Mexico City.—Three hundred \*  
\* women, camp followers attached \*  
\* to the government forces, have \*  
\* been killed by the orders of \*  
\* Francisco Villa, according to \*  
\* Jacinto Trueta, a wealthy mer- \*  
\* chant of Jimenez, State of Chi- \*  
\* huahua. \*  
\* According to Trueta, Villa \*  
\* captured the women during an \*  
\* encounter with a regiment of the \*  
\* de facto government's cavalry \*  
\* between Parral and Jimenez. He \*  
\* ordered the women lined up for \*  
\* review to see whether any were \*  
\* soldiers masquerading. One woman \*  
\* was shot twice at Villa but \*  
\* missed. Unable to learn which \*  
\* one attacked him Villa ordered \*  
\* all the women lined together \*  
\* and shot down. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

## GEORGE W. PERKINS DIES.

Financier Gave Many Years of Life to  
Aid Fellow Man.

New York.—George W. Perkins, leader in finance, commerce and industry, past master in the field of life insurance, member for a decade of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., publicist, philanthropist and pioneer in reforms for bettering industrial relations between employer and employee, died in the Stamford Hall Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn., as a result of a physical breakdown.

## McADOO REFUSES TO RUN.

Will Not Permit His Name to Go Before  
Democratic Convention.

Washington.—William Gibbs McAdoo, President Wilson's son-in-law and former secretary of the treasury, will not permit his name to go before the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco.

His supporters here are marshaling their forces for the nomination of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who succeeded Mr. McAdoo in President Wilson's cabinet.

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of the Massachusetts highway commission, in letters recently sent to chiefs of police throughout the state says that, acting under the provision of section 5 of the motor vehicle law, he has made a new requirement that every person operating a truck must have a chauffeur's license.

## MRS. S. GREENFIELD

Volunteer Worker in the  
Zionist Organization.

Mrs. Caroline Greenfield, just back from eight months in the Holy land, where she went as a volunteer worker in the Zionist organization of America, has made some interesting statements about the housing situation in that country. "New Yorkers who think it difficult to find a place to dwell, should go to Palestine and see what real housing problems are like," says Mrs. Greenfield. She suggests large apartment houses and hotels in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa.

200,000 GERMAN ARMY  
MUST BE HALVED SOON

French War Minister Reports  
That in Reduction of Formations  
Treaty Is Not Carried Out.

Paris.—According to Andre Lefevre, French Minister of War, the German Army has been reduced to 200,000 men. His figure is still a long way short of 100,000, to which, according to the treaty terms and the subsequent agreement, it must be reduced by July 10. The reduction has also not included the reduction of formations and M. Lefevre states that in many matters the Germans are still showing bad will.

Some conditions of disarmament have been carried out, but others have been repeatedly delayed. What has been done, Lefevre says, is this: The Germans have suppressed all but four of the military schools and have reduced the ammunition supplies to the required amount. They have also in fulfillment of Article 160 of the Peace Treaty disarmed the occupied areas and to fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

In the work of destroying and handing over artillery the peace conditions have not been so fully fulfilled. Seventeen thousand five hundred cannon, 20,000 machine guns and 103,000 small arms have been handed over to the Allies and the Germans claim to have destroyed 10,000 cannon, 1,200 machine guns and 93,000 small arms. But M. Lefevre states that there is no doubt that large quantities of arms still remain hidden in the country.

It is in the non-execution of Article 211, which demands the modification of German military laws in conformity with the treaty terms, that the French see German bad will and bad faith. These laws have been in no way modified, and before the Spa meeting the French are seeking to obtain a united front on the part of the Allies for the demand that this important clause shall be fulfilled.

WORLD NEWS IN  
CONDENSED FORM

MEXICO CITY.—Both Italy and Spain have granted recognition to the De La Huerta government, and recognition is about to be announced by Great Britain, according to semi-official rumors afloat around the National Palace.

TOKIO.—The recent financial slump in Japan has wiped out nearly all the \$500,000,000 profit made by paper mills in that country during the last five years. As a result, the owners of forty mills in the Fuji district of Shizuoka-Ken have decided to close their plants, which means that a large number of people will be out of employment.

CHICAGO.—The American party or the People's party will be names presented by the committee of forty-eight as the designation of the proposed third party, it was announced. The committee of forty-eight will meet at Chicago July 10 to nominate a Presidential candidate.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The campaign expense account of the Leonard Wood League of Western Pennsylvania filed at the State Bureau of Elections by Malcolm McGriffin, treasurer, shows receipts of \$44,022.34 and expenditures of \$43,203.05, with \$2,058.28 remaining unpaid.

George H. Ellis, proprietor of Wauwinet farm in Newton and president of the Boston City Club, spoken of by his friends as the leading gentleman farmer of New England, is going out of business as a milk producer. His famous herd of dairy cattle, reputed to be the largest in New England is to be sold.

ALLIES CONTROL  
TURKISH STRAITS

Treaty Clothes International  
Commission With Powers Gov-  
erning Port of Constantinople.

## WATERS MUST BE FREE.

Sovereignty Over a Strip of Turkey  
Larger Than Some of the States  
of Europe—Straits Not Sub-  
ject to Blockade.

Washington.—Limited internationalization of the port of Constantinople and its inclusion within the "zone of the straits" is provided for in the provisional terms of the Turkish treaty. This is disclosed by an official summary received here of the jurisdiction provided for the Inter-Allied Commission of Control.

Granted its own flag, budget, and separate organization, the commission, by the lines of the boundaries, fixed for the "zone of straits," will have authority over a territory considerably greater than some of the smaller nations of Europe.

Made almost sovereign in itself, the commission is to be practically independent of the League of Nations, as stipulation is expressly made that should it find liberty of passage of the straits interfered with, it shall take such measures as may be deemed necessary to preserve the freedom of the straits.

The zone includes not only the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmora and Dardanelles, but also three miles of shore from the mouth of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and the Aegean Islands of Samothrace, Imbros, Lemnos, Tenos and Lesbos. A land zone also is provided extending from ten to seventeen miles northwest of the Sea of Marmora and eight-twenty-eight miles of a mile southeast of it. Its northwestern limit is partly common with the new Greek frontier, fifty-two miles west of the Bosphorus on the Black Sea; its eastern limit is forty miles east of the mouth of Bosphorus and its southwestern limit is partly common with the district of Smyrna, fifty-five miles southeast of the entrance to the Dardanelles. The zone also includes an area on the western side of the Gallipoli Peninsula, which Turkey cedes to England, France and Italy for war memorials and cemeteries.

Regulations laid down for enforcement by the Inter-Allied Commission provide that:

No belligerent warships may remain within ports of the zone longer than twenty-four hours, or take on food, stores or recruits.

The Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus are to be open in peace and war to every vessel of commerce and war.

The straits are not subject to blockade.

No belligerent right to be exercised and no act of hostility committed within the zone, except upon special authorization of the League of Nations. All military works and fortifications to be demolished and no roads or railroads to be constructed within the zone for movement of mobile batteries.

These regulations are to be enforced, chiefly with naval forces and a force of special police, recruited within the zone and commanded by foreign officers, as well as such military and naval air forces and guard ships of their own as Great Britain, France and Italy may deem necessary. In addition to the general laws pertaining to the administration of the straits, the commission is further charged with execution of any works considered necessary for the improvement of the channels and the approaches to harbors, the lighting and buoying of channels, controls of pilotage, towage, anchorage and all matters relating to wrecks, salvage and litterage.

Maintenance of the ports of Constantinople and Haifa as ports of international concern, where the citizen's goods and flags of all countries belonging to the League of Nations shall enjoy complete freedom is also placed within the control of the commission, which shall provide at the two ports free zones for the erection and use of warehouses.

For Hair And Skin Health  
Cuticura Is Supreme

The majority of skin and scalp troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap exclusively for all toilet purposes. On the slightest signs of redness, roughness, pimples or dandruff, apply a little Cuticura Ointment. Cuticura Talcum soothes and cools the skin and overcomes heavy perspiration. Delicate, delightful, disengaged.

## Cuticura Toilet Trio

Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum are indispensable adjuncts of the daily toilet. By bringing these delicately medicated emollients in frequent contact with your skin as in use for all toilet purposes, you keep the skin, scalp, hair and hands clear, sweet and healthy. The Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25 cents each everywhere. Sample each free. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. C, Malden, Mass." Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## There is Furniture, and Furniture

Some furniture simply fills up the vacant spaces and new makes a home look attractive. It is furniture of course but where is the satisfaction in putting your hard earned dollars into furniture of this sort. You should buy furniture not to fill up the rooms, but to furnish them, to make a home you will be proud to live in. That kind doesn't cost any more if you buy it at the right place.

## Our Furniture Furnishes

We have been in the home making business all our lives and we use all our years of experience in carefully selecting from the best markets the things that we know will give you lasting satisfaction.

Our Safety is Your Satisfaction

TITUS'

The right kind at the right price.

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street

Saturday, July 17, 1920  
Dividend Day.

Deposits made on, or before, Saturday, July 17, 1920,  
commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

## HOW TO ACHIEVE GREAT THINGS

There is practically no limit to what a man can accomplish, if he only will. Some of the things he must do are work, study, read, think, observe and save.

An account with the Industrial Trust Company will give you the right incentive to accomplish something worth every effort.

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CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Orders Promptly  
Attended toAll Goods are Pure  
Absolutely

DECEMBER  
AND MAY

By CRAWFORD LUTTRELL

(© 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Jerry Wells, Jr., was her latest and most important admirer. His holdings in steel alone made him a veritable young Midas, and Eloise was sophisticated enough to believe that no cupid waxed fat and healthy with the years, unless his tender flesh was swathed in silk and protected from cold by wrappings of ermine and sable. So far her father had only been able to allow her dyed muskrat and skunk! She was ambitious. She had hopes of hitching her mortal clay to a star of riches.

"I hate even the thought of being old," she said one day when she and Jerry had been horseback riding together and he had stopped in the old-fashioned frame house to chat for a while. Then at the quick look he gave her, fearing that she had made a rash statement, she appended: "You know what I mean. I—I dislike the idea of old age. Life is so jolly when one is young. Now, there's Henrietta. She's beginning to be so material in all her ideas. Instead of sitting here talking to us and being gay and everything, she's trotted off to make sandwiches and to fix something cool to drink."

"That sounds jolly to me, all right," laughed Jerry happily.

"Henrietta is twenty-six, you know, and I suppose that is time to settle down. When I'm that old," this with a little shrug of horror, "I dare say my own thoughts will soon no higher than where I'll be clothed and where I'll be fed. Surely I won't be tearing along country roads and taking fences like I did today. That is certainly a fleet-footed horse of yours that I rode."

He looked at the glowing girl before him. There was the sheen of gold in her hair and the color and texture that seemed long enough to tangle, were as dark as patches of a midnight sky. He had never seen such beauty, such health, such vitality.

"I'm glad that you enjoyed the ride. It gives me a lot of pleasure to make you happy."

Eloise thrilled at that. Already the star toward which she was straining her eager young eyes had begun to twinkle. It seemed to draw nearer to the look in the man's face before her.

"I'm going to give a dinner dance at the club Saturday night," he told her. "Sort of farewell affair before I sail for the Orient on business for dad."

Eloise choked down a gasp of fright, that seemed to swell her slim, white throat. "Oh, I'm sorry that you're going away so soon," she managed at last.

"It will be six weeks before I sail," he explained, watching her flushing face with a sort of satisfied smile lurking under his wide straight mouth. "I am planning to make the trip west rather leisurely, stopping off every day or two to break the monotony of the thing."

"I can't think of any trip being monotonous in a wonderful private car like yours," chirped Eloise. "Well, here's dear old Henrietta at last! I'm simply starved."

She tossed her riding hat and whiplash on the porch beside her and languidly stretched a hand for the little white napkin that Henrietta's own hands had made and laundered, too.

"When I get to be as old as you, Henrietta, maybe I'll do lovely things like this for thankless young folks," she laughed.

Jerry saw a slow blush burn the older girl's olive cheeks. Her fine hand, pouring the icy drink from the beaded silver pitcher, shook a bit. The laughter died in his own eyes.

"She's relegating us to the shelf, Henrietta," he said calmly. It was the first time he had ever used her Christian name. He took the pitcher firmly from her hand. "You sit down! I'm going to serve you."

"I'm really very good at this sort of thing. I'm certainly not ornamental. Eloise thinks we are octogenarians simply because—"

"Why, the very idea, Jerry!" interposed the pretty girl. "I didn't say a word about you. We're about the same age. Henrietta don't mind my telling her age. She says she looks every day of it and doesn't care. Don't you, old dear?"

"I've learned not to care," said the older sister patiently.

"I'm much older than Henrietta," Jerry told the startled girl in the smart riding habit. "I'll soon be thirty-five."

"Oh, I didn't dream of it. You look so awfully young and are so young. But then," complacently, "men never show their ages, do they?"

"I was just telling Eloise," said Jerry, taking several sandwiches and a glass of lemonade and going to sit down beside the surprised Henrietta, who, from force of habit, occupied the hard bench instead of one of the comfortable rocking chairs. "I am giving a dinner dance on Saturday night. Just my best friends here. I dislike big affairs—crushes—you know. Since Eloise has been so vehement about hating old age and as I, myself, have come to see that December and May are too far apart—oh, every way—for comfortable companionship, I'm going to send Henry Martin for her and take you myself, Henrietta. If you will honor this staid, elderly gentleman."

He laughed good-naturedly, apparently enjoying the horrified expression that somehow took the form from the young girl's face. "I'm having Monday for the east on my way to the coast," he added, then he looked at Henrietta.

"How lovely!" cried Henrietta, thus far.

"What a wonderful

time you will have!" She did not add that she was sorry or that she would miss seeing him around. "You know," he said earnestly, "I'm going to remember all the good things to eat you've fixed for me. It's the first real home cooking I've had since I was a kid. Sometimes I've been greedy. You've noticed it, of course, but a chip does get so infernally tired of hotels and French chefs. And then, there's something about a woman doing it for you—a pretty woman like you."

Henrietta turned smiling gray eyes upon him. "It's nice of you to tell me such agreeable things. I like to really serve, doubly so, when the poor service is so charmingly appreciated."

"As if nobody ever appreciated you before!" interrupted Eloise jolly.

"Oh, I didn't intimate that," Henrietta gently chided.

"After all," mused Jerry quietly, "the brute in every man loves real service in a woman. In his own woman," he added, his suddenly disconcerting eyes looking straight at Henrietta. "You know I think it would be great to have a real home like this—" he indicated the rambling old house with the paint almost blistered off its old shabby walls, "open fireplaces, flowers as only a woman who loves them can hope to arrange them—like you do, Henrietta. You are the most capable woman I ever knew. Say, I wonder if it would be too much to ask you to go down to my car now, it's on the tracks, ready to pull out any time, and show my chief how to make chicken salad like we had here last Sunday night?"

"Why, of course I will. The idea of you remembering it!"

"Remembering?" he echoed. "How could a man forget?"

A few minutes later as they went down the worn old steps, Eloise turned up her nose disdainfully. To her mother coming out to ascertain the facts of the amazing news that Henrietta had gone out with Jerry, she said: "He talked to Henrietta about her cooking as if that had been bringing him here all the time. Men are pigs, all of them. She's talking Hindu literature to him now—I heard her start. Wouldn't it be a perfect scream if she managed to go to the Orient—with him?"

Which is the very thing that Henrietta did, after all, only Jerry did the managing, and he did it with incredible swiftness and with the aid of a young man very much in love.

## WOLVERINE AN UGLY FIGHTER

Animal That Looks Like a Small Bear Has Been Described as "Crazy as a Bat"

Ugliest of all the animals encountered in that wonderful game area (Mt. Whitney) is the wolverine, closely resembling a small bear, but much more powerful. This beast is credited with the ability to vanquish a grizzly, but there is no record of a witnessed combat and the possible result must remain a matter of conjecture.

The wolverine is aptly described as "crazy as a bat." On occasion it will make a mad, blind rush regardless of obstacles or consequences. Recently a power company drove a long tunnel under the Sierra Nevada to carry a stream for hydroelectric development. One morning a party of miners entering the bore saw a pair of blazing eyes in the darkness ahead reflecting the glare of their lanterns. They expected the owner to turn and run away. Instead it came dashing toward them, knocked one man off his feet and sent him sprawling. Frightened, the others almost speechless, and kept going. It was a big wolverine and its action was characteristic.

This creature's hide brings only \$15 and nobody's looking for it. Dogs find it uncompanionable—it "breaks 'em all up" to come in contact.—John L. Von Blon in Scientific American.

## The Way Iron "Grows"

The "growth" of cast iron is the result of repeatedly heating and cooling the cast iron parts. For instance, cast iron annealing ovens, originally eight feet in length, have grown to a length of nine feet as the result of being kept red hot for prolonged periods between which they have been permitted to cool. Cast iron furnace grates and other parts subjected to alternate heating and cooling are also frequently distorted and sometimes broken because of the growth. To avoid this growth or increase in size as far as possible, white cast iron having a carbon content of about three per cent and a relatively small amount of silicon and other impurities should be used.

## Pretty Hanging Ball

It really isn't necessary to make the children an excuse for trying the trick, as old as it is pretty, of a feathery hanging carrot ball. From a large carrot cut away the taper end, leaving about five inches of top. Turn it upside down and hollow out a deep well in the cut end—deep, not wide, for the slices must be left thick. Fill the well with water and hang the carrot in a sunny window. The exquisite feathery shoots soon begin to sprout out from the top—now the bottom—and, seeking the light, curve crisply upward, surrounding and concealing the carrot in a mist of green.

## From the Billville Banner.

While meat has been recommended as a substitute for loaf and bacon, but while we can catch what's all right, it's too big a job to tote 'em home."

## Jud Tunkins.

"There are times," said Jud Tunkins, "when a man who possesses an optimism has to be a really good actor."

## English All Vices.

What mistakes are also would bring up two children, Franklin.

EXPLOSIONS AND  
FIRES THWARTED

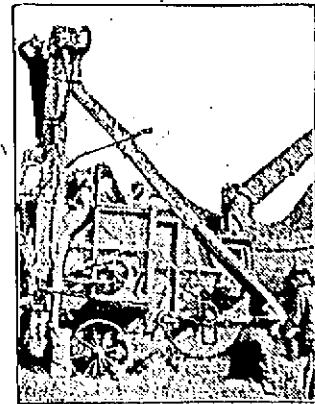
Dust-Collecting Fan, Attached to Thrashing Machine, Has Proven Successful.

## INSURANCE RISK LESSENED

Method Reduces Wind Dissemination of Smut Spores Which Otherwise Would Be Blown Out of Stacker to Infest the Field.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The frequency of dust explosions and fires in connection with thrashing operations in the wheat-producing section of the Pacific Northwest has led to the development of a dust-collecting fan, a device designed and perfected by engineers of the United States de-



Thrashing Machine Equipped With Special Dust Collecting Fans.

partment of agriculture in co-operation with the manufacturers of thrashing machinery. This apparatus has proved so successful that many grain separators in the Pacific Northwest are now equipped with the device.

This device, when used in conjunction with a wiring system to carry off charges of static electricity developed by the thrasher, and further aided by a fire extinguisher adapted to separators, gives the thrasher a protection nearly absolute. Eventually this protection will greatly lessen the insurance risk, which hitherto has been at the prohibitive rate of \$50 to \$100 for each \$1,000 of property insured. And this rate is only for a 20-day run.

## Produce Results.

Now it appears that the joint project of the bureau of chemistry, plant industry and markets is to produce special results in (1) protection from fire and explosion and a decrease in insurance rates; (2) the cleaning of grain, particularly smut; and (3) the checking of wheat smut through the collection of the smut spores by the fans at the time of thrashing. This method reduces the wind dissemination of spores which otherwise would be blown out of the wind stacker to infest the fields.

## DESTROY WEEDS IN INFANCY

Easy Matter to Eliminate Noxious Plants From Various Fields at Very Beginning.

Weeds like other things, are most easily destroyed in infancy. This being true, they can best be eliminated from cornfields, gardens, potato patches and elsewhere by destroying them just as soon as they make their appearance. The barrow and the weeder are most usual implements in accomplishing this task before plants are large enough to cultivate.

It is surprising how much good and even little harm will be accomplished even after the corn, potatoes and other plants get well started, by going over the fields with the barrow with teeth slanting, or, preferably, the weeder.

## REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS

Government Expert Favors Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green for Killing Pests.

A government expert says the best remedies for the cabbage worm are arsenate of lead and paris green. The former being cheaper at the present time is recommended at the rate of two pounds in powder form or four pounds in paste form to 50 gallons of water. Adhesiveness is enhanced by the addition of the same amount by weight of crude resin soap or resublimed soap.

The best form of spraying machinery should be used, with special attention to nozzles in order to secure a mistlike spray.

The arsenicals are harmless when properly applied as directed.

## MANY VINES PREFER FENCES

Such Plants as Cucumber, Squash, Melon and Pumpkin Do Better on Some Kind of Trellis.

The cucumber, melon, squash and pumpkin vines, you will find, have high ideals, and would rather climb on the fence or trellis than run on the ground. It will be necessary to support by cords or rags the heavier varieties of melons and squash. Again, the squash bug experts to find his favorite food on the ground.

## Tops and Topspinning in China.

Some of the tops with which the Chinese amuse themselves are as large as barrels. It takes three men to spin one, and it gives off a sound that may be heard seven hundred yards distant. —Baltimore American.

MOTOR EXPRESS WILL  
AID TRANSPORTATION

Facilities for Hauling Farm Produce Are Lacking.

Solution of Problem Seen in Establishment of Rural Auto Truck Feeder Lines—Specially Designed Vehicles Used.

It has been asserted that 60 per cent of the perishable produce now grown on farms throughout the United States is wasted because proper facilities for hauling it to market are lacking. The loss to farmers, together with the economic loss to the whole nation due to this condition, reaches a tremendous total. It is further claimed the solution of this problem would go a long way to satisfactorily reduce the high cost of living. In a word it would give the farmer more money for his capital and work, but at the same time make the tariff easier on the ultimate consumer.

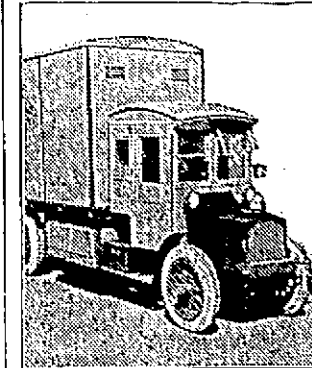
What is really needed is a branch feeder line to each farm.

Obviously the railroads can not build them. The electric roads help, but do not entirely fill the bill. There is, however, one method of transportation which, used in conjunction with either of the above mentioned utilities, happily solves the problem. It is the motor truck line.

Worth-while trucks on good roads form the important link in the farmers' transportation system which will bring about the state of affairs referred to.

Already progressive cities are installing freight terminals for truck lines. Motor express has proven to be a logical, economical and sure method of bringing the farm to market. These lines are run the same as any railroad and may either operate independently or in conjunction with a railroad.

An example of the latter class is found in the motor truck feeder lines of a Wisconsin-Illinois railway concern. About a year ago this company realized its express service was inadequate to care for its territory. They solved their problem by establishing rural motor express lines to take up the work where the interurban left.



Motor Trucks Expected to Solve Transportation Problem.

Trucks specially designed for high-speed cross-country work were the vehicles selected for the work. They were equipped with bodies and trailers and put to work over certain routes. They easily proved their economical worth.

If a farmer has enough material going in, a trailer can be left at his farm. He can then load it and it will be picked up on the next trip. The trucks run on time table schedule, make two trips over their routes each day, deliver and pick up all kinds of shipments no matter how small or large. Shipments received anywhere in the system up to 6 p. m. are at their destination, which may be any other place covered by the lines, before noon of the following day.

From the time the first trucks were installed the popularity of the feeder lines was never in doubt. More business than they could possibly handle was quickly offered to them and the fleet has been expanding ever since. They offer a really dependable service which means money to the farmers served. The service has been in operation a year and the trucks have functioned all the time. Even the severest days of last winter did not cause a tie-up of shipments.

## GARING FOR AILING ANIMALS

Whenever Tuberculosis Is Discovered Cow Should Be Separated From Healthy Cattle.

A cow infected with tuberculosis should be separated from healthy cattle as soon as the disease is discovered as, otherwise, she is constantly a medium for the transmission of the ailment to her mates. It is imperative that no newly purchased animals be introduced into a healthy herd until they have successfully passed a thorough tuberculin test administered by an experienced veterinarian.

## "ELBOW GREASE" IS APPLIED

Really Good Gardener Will Coax Roots of Plants to Go Deep and Far for Moisture.

A really good gardener will work with bright tools and plenty of "elbow grease." With correct application of water if it does not rain, he will coax roots to go deep and far for food and drink, thus insuring vigorous root systems.

## Forty Years for Work.

A man's working life averages forty years.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## DESERT IN BLOOM

Irrigation Makes Garden Spot of Death Valley.

Furnace Creek Ranch, in Eastern California, Probably the Most Isolated Farm in the World—Many Feet Below Sea Level.

Probably the most isolated farm in the world is situated in a certain spot in eastern California, near the bottom of the United States, where some mining men have fitted out a ranch of some 65 acres. The place is known as Furnace Creek ranch, and it has been made possible by irrigation, the water being piped from springs in the Funeral mountains.

Edward Hogg, in describing the ranch, says that it "is situated 178 feet below sea level on the floor of the greatest depression on the face of the western hemisphere, within pistol shot of and only about 100 feet higher than the greatest depth of Death valley. Yet, in spite of its peculiar location, the ranch is within the shadow of Mount Whitney, whose eternal snows tower into the heavens to a height of nearly three miles, the highest point of land in the continental limits of the nation."

"Furthermore, Furnace Creek ranch is probably the only farm in the world where weeds are unknown. As it is entirely artificial and surrounded by a desert barrier, the seeds of noxious weeds have had no way of getting there, and unless they be imported by man, the ranch will undoubtedly always remain free from them."

"Obviously the introduction of an abundant water supply was the prime requisite to make the ranch possible. This is obtained from two large springs far back in the Funeral mountains, which pour their streams upon the burned-out Death valley soil through two great aqueducts, one of steel and one of masonry. Part of the water is diverted along the route to freshen a heavy growth of willows planted to give shade to the watercourse. But in spite of this, the loss of water from evaporation is very great, and in summer the water emerges from the aqueduct at temperatures up to 110 degrees. Men and live stock, of course, cannot drink it so hot. Cooling is therefore effected by means of large evaporation 'tanks,' and the drinking water is quickly reduced to 70 degrees in the hottest weather."

"The humidity of Death valley's atmosphere varies like that of other places, but according to analyses made by the United States weather bureau, its air is the driest known. Its average moisture content is less than 31 per cent. Water thus becomes as volatile as gasoline and evaporating cooling is accomplished with great rapidity. It is this speedy evaporation that has largely made Furnace Creek ranch possible. The ranch is primarily a hay farm, the principal crop being alfalfa, which is fed to cattle and hogs. After being dressed, the meat is sent to mining camps. The live stock could not live through the scorching summer if it were not for the cooling influence of shower baths with which their corrals are equipped. The cattle, horses and mules are further protected from the blistering winds by having the sides of their pens covered with sheet metal."

"While men cannot live long in the withering heat. Consequently all the work about the ranch is done by Indians of the Pute and Shoshone tribes, under the direction of an educated foreman. The average life of a white man in Death valley is very short. Three white foremen employed on the ranch lasted two summers each and perished during the third. Two others went insane and attempted to flee out of the valley on foot. Neither of them lived to get out of the maze of Funeral mountain canyons."

"The Stygian temperature of Death valley lasts for about five months of the year, usually from May 1 until October; the other months are cool and pleasant. Rain is virtually unknown. Consequently the irrigation of Funeral creek ranch is continuous."

## Thrifty? Yes.

The other day an Indianapolis lawyer took one of his women clients out to lunch. He, being discreet, decided to say nothing about the errand to his wife. But the tattling friend who always learns of such affairs told wifely instead, and that evening he was duly scolded for this misdeed.

"But you sometimes go out to lunch with men who are our friends," protested her husband, "and I don't object. Now, what is the difference between your coming and my going in this way?"

"Why, the difference is in the bill," smiled the wife. "One way you save it and the other you pay it."

## Needed Her Help.

Will R— is a high school pupil who knew very little of children until his married sister and her three-year-old son came home to visit the other day. Now the variety of the three-year-old's language amazed his uncle. He said, "Bow-wow" for dog, "bye-bye" for automobile, "new-mew" for cat, and even "la-la" for the violin.

The other evening Will came into the house. "Say, sis," he called upstairs to his sister, "you'll have to give me some help. I want to ask this youngster to go with me to a show and I don't know what kind of a zed to make for moving pictures."

## Stains on Photos After Fixing.

The brown or yellow stains which are sometimes found on photographic prints after being taken out of the fixer can be prevented by taking a bath of water in which the prints are washed after being developed.

## BEYOND CHINA'S GREAT WALL

Mongolia, Desolate and Terrible Land, Has a Fascination for Traveler From the West.

There is a magic about the Great Wall of China and the frontier towns in its folds facing out upon Mongolia, that land of sandstorms and blizzards, desolate and terrible to the Chinese, and filled with their most inveterate enemies of old times, wrote Elizabeth Coatsworth in Asia Magazine. Now the Mongolians have retreated further into the interior—always three days' journey from civilization—and Kalgan no longer braces itself against the waiting hordes beyond its walls.

We passed through the streets between low square buildings with paper windows often painted with gods and goddesses. Now and then we were amused to see how a pirate tobacco advertisement showing a cut throat with long black moustaches, had usurped the god shelf of some shop and had incense burned before its unholy nose. Everywhere were gray dust and bleakness, but at each door was a cage with a hawk in it, and at one dilapidated inn at least a hundred young birds were gathered about an old one to learn to sing.

Around us, above the roofs, were the high, copper-colored mountains without a tree upon them, but with the great wall looping and coiling across the highest points and lonely watch towers outlined on every peak against a brilliant blue sky. The effect of the color combined with the long bare lines of the mountains was gorgeous beyond words.

We passed beyond the "Trailers" gate and into—old Mongolia! The way opened out immediately into the pass, and near us a crowd had gathered about the body of a brigand executed the morning before. There was a remnant of a stream, sharp hills on either side, and caravans of camels loaded with sleepskins were coming in from the desert. The beasts had been losing their hair in patches and many of them were wrapped in sackcloth to prevent their catching cold, adding to the somewhat ludicrous effect natural to a camel despite its stateliness. The Mongolians who led them on their quick scraggy ponies seemed little different in their appearance from the northern Chinese except for their heavy, padded red coats and high, yellow peaked hats.

And beyond lay the Great Wall like a living thing with the shining light on its side, seeking the most insurmountable heights, again and again disappearing from sight only to reappear farther and farther off along the horizon. There lay its all but sentient length with only here and there a break in the shell of smooth-cut slabs of stone, each of which weighed at least half a ton. Rome, too, once built a wall. But only archeologists can find traces of that younger imperial frontier today.

## Three Cents a Drink in 1837.

Long after the last cellar has gone dry and the last drop of whiskey has been consumed there will remain a bottle of liquor that, according to tradition, is contained in the cornerstone of the Universalist church at Montgomery, O. William Swaim, seventy-two, village historian and former schoolmaster of Montgomery, is authority for the tradition that a quart of liquor is concealed within the cornerstone of the church, which was built in 1837. "In those days liquor was a respectable water," says Swaim. Preachers drank it just as other folk did. It was customary to place liquor in a cornerstone for the same reason that folks drank each other's health in liquor." Across the road from the church is a tavern that was a stop-over for the farmers hauling their produce to the city. Whiskey sold there for 3 cents a drink, Swaim recalls.—Detroit Journal.

## New Insurance Idea.

The British woolen and worsted industries are proposing a scheme whereby the employees in those industries shall contract out of the national unemployment insurance bill, at present under consideration in the house of commons, by devising a scheme of their own. There are in the northern countries area of the wool textile trade, it is assumed, about 200,000 men, youths, women and girls over the age of sixteen years (those under sixteen do not come under the unemployment insurance scheme), and allowing for contributions by employers similar to those under the national unemployment insurance bill, plus one-tenth contribution by the state, it is estimated that there will be available for extra benefits over and above what are provided for under the state scheme the sum of \$301,850.

## Real Automatic Photograph.

The much abused term "automatic" can be applied with full justice to a new and highly ingenious photograph. This versatile instrument plays as many as 40 records, one after another in order, selects any record indicated, allows intervals between selections of ten seconds to half an hour, repeats if desired, and stops at any predetermined point, according to Popular Mechanics. When the machine is started, an arm rolls the first record out of the rack and in front of the turntable, where a plunger centers it.

## European Complexities.

"Can you take me to the station in an hour?" "If my horse doesn't die of hunger, if we don't get tangled up in barbed wire, and if civil war doesn't break out, I might be able to make it."—Meggendorfer Blatter (Munch).

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## WATER

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## WHY

### Costly Funerals Are Welcomed in China

In China every item of expense is welcomed by relatives of a dead person. Indeed, it is a mark of great regard for the dead parent should a Chinese contract enormous debt in the celebration of the last rites.

A truly good son will effect enough debt to keep him a slave to the memory of his dead parent for years. The funeral must be accompanied with all the pomp the son can afford for borrow. Not only must the funeral of the father or mother be pompous, but the oldest son of the family must also maintain the honor of his ancestors and spend all the worldly goods he has accumulated to take care of such grave bills as he can claim belonging to those ancestors.

As a result of the obligation of reverence to the dead New Year's day is set for the annual visit to the graveyard by the family. In most cases it is the occasion of a family reunion far and wide to join in the ceremony. For days prior to the time their carts and wheelbarrows can be seen in long procession along the narrow roads. At night the squeaking of the vehicles, never ceasing, rings a funeral dirge.

When the family is assembled in the town nearest the graveyard, the oldest man leads the procession to the dirt hill under which his father rests. Long prayers, in which the son accuses himself of not being worthy of his parent and asks the father's aid in combating the evil spirits that follow a Chinese on his every step; an offering of rice, dried fruit and fish follows, and finally a bunch of "money paper" is placed under a pile of dirt on the pinnacle of the pyramidal hill. "Money paper" is a fine tissue specially made for ancestral worship. It is supposed to help the deceased to obtain favors and small comforts from the good spirits of the other world.

## MAKE QUICK TRIP TO WORK

How Miners in Tennessee "Hide the Rail" Down Long and Steep Mountain Side.

The miners of the Innan coal district of Tennessee live on the mountain side, a long distance from the shaft openings of the mine in which they work. How they contrived to invent a process to reach the mine in the valley below speedily and without fatigue is quite an interesting story.

One day some clever fellow discovered that a mule shoe would fit over the top of the T-rail that marked the course of the railway.

The next step was to attach a short board and then slip the mountain rail sled over the track. Then all the miner had to do was to sit down, pick up his feet and transport himself and dinner pail down the mountain to work.

Early any morning the stranger can see the miners come along with their mule-shoe toboggans, calmly take a seat and begin to descend. A pick handle, a stick or even the boot serves as a brake to regulate the speed of the sled. Sometimes two daring coal diggers will race on opposite rails from top to bottom. But generally they take the trip carefully in order not to interfere with the rights of the road that may belong to a neighbor in front of or behind them.

## Why Drink Water With Meals?

Contrary to a long-standing theory, water taken with meals is now recommended. For years it has been taught that water should not be drunk with meals because such a procedure weakens the secretion of gastric juice, so that digestion would be delayed or inhibited. But it has now been proved that the drinking of water with meals stimulates the secretion of gastric juice, and that it causes inhibition of the growth of intestinal bacteria, that it produces an improved liver function, that it decreases intestinal fermentation, and that it enables the food to be utilized more economically; further, the saliva acts more efficiently as an amylolytic agent when diluted with water. For all these reasons we say later that it is beneficial to drink water with meals.

## Why Corks Are Best Stoppers.

The ancients kept their wines in jars, and it was drawn off as wanted. When bottles first came into use, a primitive material used as stoppers consisted of the root of liquorice, which was cut and formed to the shape of corks. These roots are often used in this country for the making of bottle stoppers, and it was not till the manufacture of glass became general that the practice arose of storing wine in bottles and then the value of cork as a stopper for bottles became generally recognized. Thence came the saying: "This wine is corked"—meaning the wine of the cork. Imperviousness to air and water is a rare quality of cork possesses over any other material, and it conveys no disagreeable taste or flavor to the

## THEIR LUCKY DAY

### How Members of Camping Party Found a Cook.

Finding of Manna in the Wilderness or Getting Water From Rock Would Not Have Been Wonderful After That Experience.

It might seem reasonable to believe that in the wilderness the troubles and trials caused by cooks or the want of cooks could be comfortably left behind, but according to Mrs. Mary Rhinehart Rhinehart such is not the case. So essential a place in the routine of a large camping party does a cook occupy that trouble with that important personage is a dire calamity. In "Camping Tonight" Mrs. Rhinehart gives her views on the subject and describes the nerve-racking experience of trying to keep hold of an unstable cook.

By the end of the second day, she says, we were well away from even that remote part of civilization from which we had started, and a terrible fret was dawning on us. "The cook did not like us!"

Now, the center of a camping trip is the cook. He has the hardest job that I know of. He cooks with inadequate equipment on a tiny stove in the open, where the air blows the smoke into his face and cinders into his food. Worse than that, he must cook not only for the party, but for a hungry crowd of guides and packers that sits in a circle and watches him, and urges him, and gets under his feet. He is the first up in the morning and the last in bed. He has to dry his dishes on anything that comes handy, and then pack all his "grub" on an unreliable horse and start off for the next eating ground.

So, knowing all this, and also that we were about a thousand miles from the nearest employment office and several days' hard riding from a settlement, we went to him with tribute. We praised his specialties. We gave him a college hat, turned gold for the summer, to assist him. We gathered up our own dishes. But gloom hung over him like a cloud.

A few days later the climax came. One afternoon we found a ranger's cabin and rode into its enclosure for luncheon. Breakfast had been early, and we were very hungry. We had gone long miles through the thick and silent forest, and now we wanted food. We sat in a circle on the ground and talked about food.

At last the chuck wagon drove in. We stood up and gave a hungry cheer, and then—Bill was gone! Some miles back he had hauled the wagon, got out, taken his bed on his back, and started toward civilization on foot. We stared blankly at the teamster.

"Well," we said, "what did he say?" "All he said to me was 'So long!'" said the teamster.

And that was all there was to it. There we were in the wilderness, far, far from a cook.

In savage silence we lunched out of this. When we spoke it was to impose horrible punishments on the defaulting cook. In silence we finished our luncheon; in silence, mounted our horses. In black and hopeless silence we rode on north, moving every moment farther and farther from cooks and hotels and tables d'hôte.

At last in a clearing we saw a man sitting quite idly beside the trail. We rode up to him and said:

"Do you know of any place where we can find a cook?" "And this man, who had dropped from heaven replied:

"I am a cook."

So we put him on our extra saddle horse and took him with us. He cooked for us with might and main, dawn and night, until the trip was over.

## There Are Many of Them.

An old woman from Sullivan county came to a recent convention held at Indianapolis. Now, never before had she attended a convention, and she had very strange ideas of conventions—such as to thinking that they were made up of banquets, parties, etc. But this one was just a line of lectures, lectures, lectures. And the old lady did not like it at all.

At the close of the last day she went back to her hotel, weary, disappointed and hungry. She saw another delegate and began to talk to her of the week's lectures. "No, indeed, I have not liked this," she said emphatically, "and, more than that, I know I never shall be a conventional woman."—Indianapolis News.

## Resumed Trade With America.

Samsun, the most important Turkish port on the Black sea, is chiefly noted as a center for high-grade tobacco, most of which is purchased by American buyers of American tobacco companies. The first shipment for the United States since the armistice was on March 24, 1919. The only two articles exported to the United States up to December 1, 1919, were tobacco and poppy seed.

## Oil Cakes Substitute for Coal.

In Egypt cottonseed oil cake seems to be proving a satisfactory substitute for coal. The present value of the oil cake is less than a fifth of the cost of coal.

## A Question.

"He accused me of pussyfoot methods." "I didn't hear him say anything like that." "Well, he said I was a cat's paw."

## Keep Boot Buttons On.

Take a common shoe lace, make a hole in the lid of the boot large enough to take the eye of each button. Then pass the shoe lace, which should be new and strong, through the eyes of the buttons, fastening it at each end with as flat a knot as possible.

## CITY'S GLORIES OF THE PAST

Adrianople, Today Only Geographical Point of Importance, Was Once Metropolis of a Great Empire.

If Adrianople cannot boast as long and romantic a story as Constantinople, she can point to the days when she was the metropolis of one of the greatest empires the world has ever known.

The foundations of her greatness were laid some 1,800 years ago by Hadrian, one of the greatest of Roman emperors, who built palaces and temples there of a splendor such as eastern Europe had never known. And she soon promised to eclipse her great rival on the Bosphorus, though that city had already been a world-famous capital for 700 years.

During the centuries that followed her imperial cradling, Adrianople lived through exciting and perilous times. Less than 200 miles from Constantinople, she shared much of the turbulent life of which that coveted city was center. In the fifth century we see her fighting fiercely against Attila's savage hordes until her streets ran red with blood. Again and again she fought no less valiantly and stubbornly against the invading Bulgarians.

We see her in furious battle with Persians and Avars, and she sent her sons under the banner of Heraclius, to wage war against the Saracens. Thus the turbulent life of Adrianople's history rolls on through the centuries, storm-tossed and tinged with blood.

But the Byzantine empire, which had seen over 1,000 years of stirring life, at last came to its end. The Turkish tide, which had swept to the eastern shore of the Bosphorus, and now sought to swamp Europe, proved much too strong for the dying empire to resist; and in 1501 we see the soldiers of Amurat pouring into Adrianople, and the sultan installing himself in the city.

Thus, after more than 1,200 years, the city Hadrian had founded blossomed into the capital of a new and alien empire, which was soon to spread itself further than the empire it had succeeded. Within a few generations Amurat's successor, Suleiman the Magnificent, was ruling over more than twenty races of men in three continents. Of this old-time magnificence few traces remain.

## Supposed Paupers Misled.

Many paupers who begged for a livelihood were found after their death to have possessed enormous wealth. A notorious case is that of Jean Baptiste Rotaen, who died in a kypsy camp outside of Paris, after begging for 20 years. Grippled tightly in his hand was found the key to a strong box in a Paris bank. The box contained \$100,000 in gold, notes and securities—all the property of this beggar.

Before the recent world war there died in a Berlin garret Herr Schwarz, known to his neighbors as one of the poorest of the poor. He sallied out daily into the fashionable quarters of the city, garbed in filthy rags and carrying a sack in which he collected crusts and other scraps of food. When he died there was found in his wretched quarters \$400,000, mostly in gold, concealed in jars and bottles, and in bank notes, which served as stuffing for his bed.

Samuel Rogers lived the life of a tramp at Long Branch, N. J., and used to walk from that city to New York to bank his money. He left \$40,000, although he always considered himself too poor to buy food or clothing. He encased his feet in old pieces of burlap and ate whatever he could find, even to apple cores and crusts from the street.

## Chemicals Extracted From Seaweed.

Dr. J. W. Turrentine of the department of agriculture, in addressing the spring meeting of the American Chemical society at St. Louis, said that before long America would be independent of foreign countries for iodine and bleaching carbon and to a large extent for potash.

Dr. Turrentine further stated that the seaweed which grows in abundance on the Pacific coast can be made a part of a profitable industry in the making of potash. About 30 products and by-products and derivatives have been obtainable from kelp, some of which have commercial value and are obtainable in large quantities and at small cost.

Products of common use obtained from kelp are ammonia, table salt, creosote, pitch, combustible gas and Prussian blue.

## Growth of Museum of Art.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art recalls much that is interesting in the early history of the museum, which was incorporated April 13, 1870, and whose opening reception was held on Feb. 20, 1872, says the New York Evening Sun.

The museum came into being by raising \$250,000 for all purposes including the purchase of works of art of every description, as well as the maintenance of the institution. Today one article of one collection, the Rosapiglios cup of Benvenuto Cellini, is valued at this sum, while the value of the collection as a whole cannot even be estimated.

## Crowded Hotel.

"Full up. No more beds." "What will you charge me to sleep on a billiard table?" "Forty cents an hour, regular billiard rates. I wouldn't profiteer on a man in trouble."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## 'Tis the Truth That Hurts.

Irate Subscriber—"Confound you stupid editors! Here at the wedding yesterday, instead of making me say I felt sure the bridegroom had many years of uninterrupted bliss before him, you report it 'many years of interrupted bliss!'"—Passing Show (London).

## COLORS IN VOGUE

### Chinese Shades Are Much in Evidence This Season.

White Floss Embroidery Is Conspicuous in Some of the Newest Evening Gowns.

The question of colors in clothes is always a most important one, but one that is hard to write about, observes a correspondent in the Buffalo Express, for it is practically impossible to describe a color so that every one who reads about it will see it as it is. But pretty nearly every one knows the characteristic colors of Chinese embroidery—there is a dark shade of blue and a light opaque shade, a green that is almost a jade, much old rose, light lemon yellow and a darker citron color. Often in embroidery representing flowers, however, a great range of shades is used, producing an effect that is almost realistic. But it is the shades used in the more conventional designs that are spoken of as Chinese. And in the parlance of clothes nowadays one learns much of Chinese blue, Chinese green, Chinese rose, etc. It is these shades that are used in some of the embroidery produced in France. Quite different are the Egyptian colors—rather stoney, cold-looking shades with considerable brick red always predominating.

In some of the newest evening gowns you see white floss embroidery on white silk background and this, though it may not have been borrowed from China, is not infrequently seen among the finest of Chinese embroideries. White is interestingly combined with colors in the embroidery of some of the new frocks. In three charming frocks recently exhibited I saw white embroidery on brown, a bright green on a light yellow and delft blue on white. It is not unusual to see in the new blouses the use of opaque white beads embroidered on blouses of the light pastel shades.

Gray seems to be coming in for much popularity. Navy blue with a light tracery of gray embroidery always looks distinctive. There is a new shade called in France tortierelle meaning turtle dove, that is much admired.

## TIGHT GARMENTS NOT LIKED

Women Are Only Too Glad to Grasp More Sensible and Comfortable Styles.

Women have balked for years at tight waists, tight high collars and very tight sleeves, and it is doubtful whether the severely fitted basque effects will ever again meet with general approval. The only really uncomfortable garment that has been accepted of late years is the very narrow skirt, and this is gradually being moved back to normal. As a matter of fact, it is almost safe to say that the very best dressed women never did wear them.

In this season's showing of garments, both frocks and suits, there are many skirts only a yard and a half wide, but few indeed are narrower, and the many plaited skirts worn prove conclusively that when Dame Fashion admits sensible and comfortable styles, women are only too glad to grasp them.

Another new style note, not bizarre but charming, is when making a three-piece suit to have lower skirt and coat of wool fabric, and blouse, or upper part, and lining of coat of matching silk.

## FOR THE MISS OF SIX YEARS



Cool and delightfully summery-looking is this charming little organdie bonnet. It is just the thing for the miss of six years.

## Round Garters Again.

One sees round garters in the lingerie departments again. They've always been there more or less, to be sure, but pushed into the obscurity of the background, like a poor relation. Now they are being brought out and rather featured. Why? Probably in anticipation that the corsetless craze reported from Paris will reach here, though it has hardly done so yet. However, most women rarely wear a corset with negligee things, when lounging round "chez moi." So they always like to keep a smart pair or two of round garters on hand. They're such quaint, decorative, feminine trifles, too, to have about.

## Lucky and Unlucky Days.

There is an old belief among the superstitious that a favor asked of any person on the fourteenth day of the month will be granted. The Chinese begin noiling on the seventh day of the month because it is supposed to be unlucky.

## STRIKING SUIT FOR SPRING



Here is shown a winsome suit fashioned in novelty basket weave tullelette in tan. Velours in matching and silk tone serve effectively as an appropriate trimming.

## LONG SLEEVE IS ON HORIZON

New Style Likely to Be Introduced as Strong Feature of the Autumn Fashions.

A tendency toward long sleeves is noted in suit blouses. This length of sleeve is one of the most interesting questions in coming fashions. No doubt the long sleeve will be launched as a strong feature of autumn fashions, although it is likely that American women will hold to the short sleeve as a popular style for some months to come.

Glove buyers for the shops find this sleeve question a difficult problem, as glove orders must now be placed six months in advance, and it is too early to predict just what length glove will be most in demand in the fall.

Such blouses as have long sleeves at the present time are fitted from the elbow to the wrist to give the effect of a deep cuff. In some instances this is done by a closely pressed plaiting. The sleeve is finished at the wrist by a turned-back cuff of lace or by a frill falling over the hand.

Full skirts are responsible for vivid colored tulle waist. All of the colors in plaids have been matched in tulle. These waistlets are nothing more than short smocks with kimono sleeves. One of champagne blue and green marked off in large checks by a fagaling of heavy black silk is gathered on an elastic at the waist and girdled with a string belt of the silk.

## VOGUE FOR FLOATING VEILS

Style is in Keeping With Use of Quantities of Net and Laces in Dresses.

With the use of quantities of net and lace in dresses the vogue for floating veils does not come as a surprise. This fashion is entirely in keeping with the very feminine touches that the sheer materials give to dress.

Hats of the plainest and most severe type have no trimming other than a veil. The craze of the moment is the brown veil as a garniture for the black hat. The very coarse, highly glossed black braids are used for a small round turban, over which is draped a tobacco-brown veil having a medallion fitting over the crown of the hat and an embroidered border on four sides of the veil. Sometimes the veil is neatly tied in place and the border forms a tiny shadowy edge for the turban. Again, it is allowed to hang in streaming corners. When the shape is of more individuality and height a tobacco-brown ribbon in satin she is sometimes used in addition to the tobacco-brown embroidered veil.

## For Juveniles.

Plain color materials are the season's favorites for juveniles, but some very charming English prints and calicoes are to be found. These are usually trimmed simply in edgings and band of white organdie sometimes in narrow lace edgings. One smart calico dress, recently seen, for a girl of ten or twelve years, showed a slightly longer than normal waistline, and a plain skirt attached by belt of self-fabric, so there was no decided break in the line from neck to hem. The only trimming was a four-inch wide plaited frill of white organdie as a collar, and a similar finish for the elbow sleeves.

## Much Bouffancy in Dainty Frocks.

Dainty, sheer fabrics, such as voile, organdie and handkerchief linen, will be worn this summer. To enhance the bouffancy of many summer frocks, frills and ruffles in the same material and lace are used. Organdies in pastel shades with large dots of white or black and white are popular. Frocks of this material are trimmed with swathes of white organdie and with white organdie collars and cuffs.

## Lapp Language Like Finnish.

The Lapp language resembles that of the Finnish people.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## HOW LAVA HAS SPREAD DESOLATION OVER FRUITFUL HAWAIIAN LAND.

—Millions of tons of lava, which have been pouring from the great volcano of Kilauea during the past three months, have buried approximately twenty-five square miles of country under a cooling, averaging 100 feet in thickness. The great flows, streaming in every direction from their source in the old rift of 1868, still are moving slowly forward and at one point are within two miles of the sea, and twelve miles from the fountain head.

The glittering floods of cinder and lava are coming from the southern flank of Kilauea. What was formerly a quiet expanse of sandy waste, dotted with green oases, now is a smoking tract of ruin and desolation. A few charred fragments mark the sites of former forests buried deep beneath the torrents of molten stone ejected by the volcano.

Trained observers who have watched Kilauea for many years say that it is extremely difficult to find their way about or pick out the old landmarks. Where, in former days, stretched the level sandy plain, plentifully sprinkled with olives and volcanic rock, now there rises a lava dome three miles in length and upwards of 200 feet in height.

Welling from an earthquake rift, flows have piled on top of flows the crest creased by hot, cherry-red cracks some of which emit gas flames. At the summit of the dome is a large lake of lava, nearly half a mile in length, having an average breadth of 300 yards. From the surface of the lava lake fountains are continually playing.

Evidences of tremendous destruction are to be found in the section where the lower forests used to stand. Tall chin trees, now charred wrecks, but in some cases still burning, rise forlornly amid the general desolation.

In one place there is to be seen the remnant of a heavy stone wall, which, before the last flows started, marked the boundary of the Kapapala ranch. The moving lava surged against the wall, pushed it over and buried the greater length of it under the molten flood.

The stretch of country across which the present lava streams are moving is a mass of under-the-surface tubes and tunnels formed by old flows, mostly in the great eruption of 1868. The present molten rivers, running through these and entering sealed caverns are continually blowing up the cavern roofs with loud explosions and showers of red-hot rock, which make detailed examination hazardous.

## RUINED BY TIGHT PACKING

Why There Should Be a Certain Amount of Looseness Allowed in the Book Case.

Many a good book has been ruined by the way it is kept in the case. Packing books so tight that they have to be pulled out by the loose binding at the top of the back is ruinous. The binding soon breaks. It also tends to loosen the backs of books to pack them tightly as they will cling to each other on the shelf and the binding works away from the pages. Don't pack your books so tight that they cannot be pulled off the shelf without effort.

A new book should be handled very carefully. Never open the book suddenly. This is a sure way to break the back. Begin by laying the book on the table, opening first one cover, then the other, and then open a very few pages at a time, laying them alternately flat on each other until the center of the book has been reached. In this way the glue on the back of the book is cracked gently and evenly and the pages will not separate.

## How Scouts May Aid Tree Census.

A tree census in every state at the same time the 1920 population count is made is advocated by officials of the American Forestry association. The census of trees to determine the extent of American forests, both in the country and in towns and cities, may be begun.

"Block by block" listing including the size and variety of the tree, may be done by Boy Scouts and children, under supervision of civic leaders. Planting of memorial trees, it is believed, will swell the figures by many thousands.

Planters will register new trees with the association, which will also keep the "census" records taken by children and scouts.

## How Tree Survey Pays.

Another new and growing work akin to forestry, is tree surgery. This was originated by an Ohio man, who now maintains a school to train his workers, all of whom find employment with the company at the satisfactory completion of the course. This work is interesting, scientific, well paid, and gives a boy a wholesome out-of-door life.—Boys' Life.

## How Long Some Trees Live.

Brazilian coconut palms live from 600 to 700 years, and the date palm from 200 to 300 years. On the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, there are olive trees known to have been flourishing in 1000.

## Meiba's Rebuke.

Meiba was glad when Chester came over to play with her, but was surprised when she saw he was all dressed up in his best clothes, and after looking him over from head to foot, she asked severely, "Why, Chester, for why you wear your Sunday clothes on week days?"

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)  
Sarah Rebekah Lodge Instituted

Grand Master Thomas J. Cavanagh of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, accompanied by his Official Board and the President of the Rhode Island Assembly, Mrs. Lena M. Field, and her official board, instituted the Sarah Rebekah Lodge No. 4, at Oakland Hall on Wednesday evening.

The degree staff of Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 3, conferred the Rebekah degree on twenty-three candidates. The district deputy president, Miss Evelyn Honeywell, assisted by her official board, installed into their respective chairs the elective and appointed officers.

Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 3, presented the Sarah Lodge with a set of new gavel. A member of the Esther Rebekah Lodge presented the new Lodge with a goat.

A picture of the late Mrs. Sarah Peckham, wife of the late Mr. John Overton C. Peckham, was hung near the Noble Grand's chair. The lodge was named in honor of Mrs. Peckham, who died last winter. She was a charter member of the Rebekah Lodge formerly connected with Oakland Lodge.

After the closing of the lodge, refreshments were served, the committee being Mrs. Emerson Bishop, Mrs. George Elliott, and Mrs. Isaac Chase, Jr. Mr. Chase assisted in serving the coffee.

The members of the various lodges of Providence came by automobiles and left on the return journey about 1 o'clock a. m.

The following officers were elected and installed in the chairs:  
Noble Grand—Mrs. Elizabeth U. Sherman.

Vice Grand—Mrs. Gertrude Elliott.  
Recording Secretary—Mr. Emerson Bishop.

Financial Secretary—Mrs. Sarah C. A. Peckham.

Treasurer—Mr. Jethro H. Peckham.

R. S. to N. G.—Miss Mary Manchester.

L. S. to N. G.—Mrs. Gertrude Bishop.

R. S. to V. G.—Mrs. Lusantha Carr.

L. S. to V. G.—Miss Marion Hall.

Chaplain—Mrs. Annie C. Peckham.

Warden—Mrs. Christine Chase.

Conductress—Mrs. Ethel Johnson.

Inside Guard—Mr. Rutherford Elliott.

Outside Guard—Mr. George Brown.

Organist—Miss Mildred Bishop.

Miss Ruth Elizabeth Brown, younger daughter of Mr. George Alfred Brown, of Potomac, Va., was united in marriage at Washington, D. C., recently. Miss Brown was a graduate of the Rogers High School in the class of 1916 and since then has been employed as civil service clerk in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have gone on a honeymoon trip to Richmond, Va., and will visit the bride's father, Mr. George A. Brown, later in the summer.

The Thursday Circle of St. Mary's Church held an all-day meeting with Mrs. John R. Manchester. The members of the Circle are preparing aprons and other useful and fancy articles to be on sale at the annual lawn party to be held on the grounds at St. Mary's rectory on July 28.

Mrs. Annie C. Brown has returned to her home in Providence after a visit with her niece, Mrs. Charles G. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coggeshall of Union street, have had as guests their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Weiss of Dover, Mass.

June 30 is the last day upon which the women of this town may register, so as to be allowed to vote next November at the Presidential election. A number of women registered last fall, but now a lively interest is being taken in affairs, and the town clerk is being kept busy at his task. It is hoped that many more may attend to their registration before it is too late. Mr. George R. Hicks, the town clerk, is doing all in his power to help the ladies in this line.

At the special meeting of the local Carpenters' Union the following officers were elected:

President—Charles Holman.  
Vice President—Alvin Watson.  
Financial Secretary—Charles Durfee.  
Recording Secretary—Isaac Fish, Jr.  
Treasurer—William Usher.  
Conductor—Herman F. Holman.  
Five new members were initiated.

The members of Nonquit Grange of Tiverton are to give a comedy under the direction of Mr. Ward Elliott at the Fair Hall Theatre on July 7, at 8 o'clock. The comedy is entitled "Poor Married Man" and will be given for the benefit of the Portsmouth Post No. 18, American Legion. The comedy, which is full of life and laughter, will show Mr. Alton Barker of Tiverton as a college man, "The Poor Married Man," Mrs. Clara Manchester, also of Tiverton, formerly of this town, will be the leading lady in the cast. Mrs. Elmer J. Peckham, formerly of this town, is also in the cast.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Briggs, who have been residing with Mrs. Briggs' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Holman, have rented the cottage belonging to Mrs. Emma Sherman, on Middle Road, and will occupy it at once.

Miss Eleanor Matthews and Mr. Raymond Westfield of Michigan were united in marriage recently, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews, on Childs street. The ceremony was performed on the lawn by Rev. C. J. Harriman, rector of St. Paul's church.

The bride's gown was white with veil and she carried a bouquet of white roses. Her sister, Miss Marion Matthews, was bridesmaid and her gown was of pink. Miss Mary Coggeshall was also a bridesmaid, dressed in blue. Miss Gladys White was flower girl and wore white and carried a basket of pink roses. Mr. Basil Matthews, brother of the bride, performed the duties of best man.

A buffet luncheon was served after the reception. The house was prettily decorated with pink flowers. The wedding gifts included cut glass, linen, silver and china. The bride couple left for Dover, Mass., where they will be guests of their newly-wedded friends, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Weiss, after which they will go to their home in Adrian, Michigan. The bride's traveling gown was of navy blue with hat.

QUERIES.

10311. SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Where was the first Seventh Day Baptist Church built in Newport? This year some of the members of the First Baptist Church, in Newport, who had been in the observance of the Seventh day as the Sabbath, drew off by themselves, BUILT A MEETING HOUSE, and formed themselves into a church under the Pastoral care of Elder Wm. Hiscoc. This was the first Sabbatharian Church in America. I am desirous to know where this church stood.—G. E.

ANSWERS

10309. MYRICK.—Isaac Myrick left Wales in 1670, went to London and took charge of a ship for Boston; when he arrived in the early part of 1671. From thence he went to Newbury and contracted for a ship to be built. He then returned to England and took a cargo to Newbury, where he remarried and engaged in ship building. He had two sons, Isaac and Andrew, who came to Nantucket and married sisters. Isaac had a nephew by the name of Andrew, who came from Wales and married a daughter of Isaac, Jr. He was called Andrew the merchant. Andrew son of Isaac, married Jedida Pinkham, daughter of John and Hannah and had eleven children.—B. J. P.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The federal reserve policy of deflation caused price cutting sales all over the country and made a great many merchants fearful of buying goods. They question, if they stock up again, if they will not again be forced by bank policy to liquidate.

The manufacturer sees price cutting in retail stores, with consequent slowing up of orders. But he sees no reduction in cost of labor and material, and he is unwilling to make goods for stock. So all over the country factories are curtailing their output.

Many industries have sufficient orders to keep busy until September or October. But unless something is done to restore confidence in the future, they do not know where business is coming from after those dates. Some prophets foresee 2,500,000 men walking the streets looking for jobs by October 1.

A little uncertainty may be a healthful sentiment. It will tend to make producers and jobbers more conservative about the prices they ask. It will tend to quiet labor and end the epidemic of strikes. As the season goes on, it would seem likely that all interests would be content with less margins of profit, in order to assure regularity of operation. That can not help stimulating buying by the public, assuring the industries sufficient work for the winter.

The business machine can not possibly run smoothly with prices so high and production not fully adequate. There must be much uncertainty and very likely some interruptions. But the inflexible credit system that has caused the most serious financial trouble in past years, does not now exist. There seems to be a growth of sentiment among the people against extravagance and in favor of production. So in the main the outlook seems hopeful.

EXPENDITURES IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Political candidates can learn a lot about the great game of politics, by studying the recent canvass for the Republican presidential nomination. It is a mighty interesting fact, that the candidates that spent the most money, failed to land the prize. When the leaders got together for the final show down, the fact that Senator Harding had not spent any great amount of money, proved the winning trump card. If it is true, as has been claimed, that as much as \$25,000,000 is expected to be spent by all parties and candidates this fall, the party managers should call a halt on such foolishness. The fact that a lot of money is being spent for some particular candidate, will disgust the voters, and will lose him more votes than it will gain for him.

The custom of circularizing every voter is becoming common in many localities. With the electorate doubled under women suffrage, and circulars costing about four to five cents each including postage, it is costly campaigning. With candidates for offices big and little doing it, you can see where a big share of that \$25,000,000 could go.

Political advertising in the newspapers reaches more people for less money. Also the campaign managers should cut out the custom of hiring paid workers.

The public is watching the way money is used very closely, and a great deal will be said about it before next November. The party managers and candidates high and low, will do better to depend more on voluntary work, and cut down campaign funds to a point where their use will bear full public examination.

Protected From Witches.

A bride and bridegroom in olden days used to be protected from the evil influence of warlocks and witches by using gray horses to pull the bridal carriage. To be lucky, they should not be married in a month the name of which contains the letter "A." Further, none of the wedding guests should be dressed in black or green. They will be unfortunate if the engagement ring has contained either

**YOU Can't Vote NEXT NOVEMBER UNLESS YOU REGISTER BEFORE JUNE 30**  
**REGISTER NOW**  
R. I. ASSOCIATES  
M. F. DOWEN, ASSISTANT SECY.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Se. Sheriff's Office.  
Newport, R. I., April 14th, A.D. 1920.  
BY VIRTUE of and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1055 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the first day of March, A. D. 1920, and returnable to the said Court June 1st, A. D. 1920, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1920, in favor of Charles H. Mally of the City of Newport, State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against William C. Anthony, alias John Doe, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day, at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, William C. Anthony, alias, had on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1919, at 53 minutes past 12 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1919, and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: "Northerly by land now or formerly of Margaret L. Van Allen, Esekely by land now or formerly of Margaret L. Van Allen and lands now or formerly of Mary M. Baldwin, Southerly by lands now or formerly of Rebecca M. Chapman and Westerly by Coggeshall Avenue, be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described."

AND  
Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the State Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1920, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., for the satisfaction of said execution debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.  
FRANK E. KING,  
Deputy Sheriff.

6-12-1w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE  
Newport, May 29th, 1920.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM MACSPARRAN, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

6-23  
EVELYN C. SANFORD.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE  
Newport, June 5th, 1920.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM MACSPARRAN, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

6-5  
WILHELMINA MACSPARRAN.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 15, 1920.  
Estate of Jeremiah B. Nathan.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah B. Nathan, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the fifth day of July, 1920, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court of said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

6-12-31  
EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE  
June 11th, 1920.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of SARAH E. BALL, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate in the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

6-19-31  
IRVING O. BALL, Executor Estate Sarah E. Ball.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE  
Newport, June 15th, 1920.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of JAMES WIFE, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

6-19-31  
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

I have appointed John H. Nolan of Newport, R. I., whose address is 424 Thayer street, my agent in the State of Rhode Island.

6-19  
GURINE WOODS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS  
Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court  
Newport, Se. Newport, June 19, 1920.

WHEREAS EVA GLICKMAN of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Eva Glickman and William Glickman, now in parts to the said Eva Glickman unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said William Glickman of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear, if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

6-19  
SYDNEY D. HARVEY.

No. 1505  
**THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK**  
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND  
REPORT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 4, 1920

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts	\$563,314.57	
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold),	2,510.00	565,774.57
Overdrafts, unsecured, \$421.03		421.03
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000.00	
U. S. Bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	100,000.00	
U. S. Bonds owned and unpledged	2,866.96	
Total U. S. Government securities		202,866.96
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	55,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged	112,765.00	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		167,765.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		300.00
Federal Reserve Bank stock		4,950.00
Value of banking house	22,615.00	
Equity in banking house		1.00
Furniture and fixtures		66,524.40
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		69,916.44
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		10,343.66
Exchanges for clearing house		6,299.77
Checks on other banks		
Total	56,558.57	5,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,554.09
Interest earned but not collected		34.04
Other assets, if any		
TOTAL		\$1,120,365.02
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		\$100,000.00
Surplus fund		65,000.00
Undivided Profits	45,030.26	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	14,626.00	30,605.26
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance, not earned		1,626.83
Circulating notes outstanding		97,300.00
Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank, including deferred credits		10,653.01
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		66,210.31
Certified checks outstanding		3,056.19
Total	69,961.51	605,920.79
Individual deposits subject to check		50,007.69
Certificates of deposit		43.00
Dividends unpaid	655,971.48	
Total of demand deposits		100,000.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank		
TOTAL		\$1,120,365.02
Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		2,540.00
Total contingent liabilities		2,540.00

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, COUNTY OF NEWPORT, ss:  
I, GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
12th day of May, 1920.  
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public  
CORRECT—Attest:  
W. H. LANGLEY  
EDW. S. PECKHAM  
EDWARD A. BROWN  
Directors.

**Mortgagee's Sale of Mackenzie & Winslow**  
Real Estate  
(INCORPORATED)  
Dealers in  
HAY, STRAW,  
GRAIN  
POULTRY SUPPLIES  
SALT  
Agent for H. C. Anthony's  
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS  
Store: 162 BROADWAY  
Phone 181  
Elevator: MARSH ST.  
Phone 208  
Jamestown Agency  
ALTON F. COGGESHALL  
Narragansett Ave Phone 20208

**New City Directory**  
The publishers of the City Directory, Sampson and Murdock Company, announce the completion of their canvass for a new edition of the book. It is estimated that there will be about 11,000 changes and corrections. Any who have moved or who fear they may have been overlooked by the canvassers are requested to send their names with present and previous address to the Wm. P. Clarke Co., 264 Thames street, who will forward all communications to the publishers.  
**NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK**  
There will be a special meeting of the shareholders of the Newport National Bank held at their banking rooms on Tuesday, July 20th, 1920, at 3.30 p. m., to consider amending the articles of association of said bank.  
H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.  
Probate Court of the City of Newport, R. I., June 23th, 1920.  
Estate of James Tee  
REQUEST in writing is made by Gurine Woods of the City and State of New York, a sister of James Tee, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the Twelfth day of July next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court to be held in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.  
6-24  
DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

**To NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE**  
Leave Long Whf. daily  
Eastern Standard Time 8:45 p. m.  
Daylight Saving Time 9:45 p. m.  
Ticket Office on the Wharf  
The New England Steamship Co.  
Common Superstitions.  
Most people are superstitious. With some the brooking of a looking glass means a gloomy foreboding. Peacock feathers were formerly considered tokens of sickness. The Greeks and Romans of ancient times put implicit trust in omens and never undertook enterprises of any moment without consulting the oracles.  
NO  
**COKE for Sale**  
AT PRESENT:

**NEWPORT BEACH**  
**DANCE PAVILION TONIGHT**  
DANCING EVERY EVENING  
8 TO 11  
**NEWPORT BANJO BAND**  
15 PIECES  
**CONTINUOUS MUSIC**  
**NEWPORT BEACH**  
THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.  
214 Thames Street.  
Tel. 757

**Shoes for Spring**  
NEW STYLES for this season's wear, in footwear of every kind.  
**OXFORDS IN MANY STYLES**  
for Men, Women and Children  
**MEN'S HEAVY TAN GRAIN WORK SHOES**  
\$5.00 a pair  
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.  
214 Thames Street.  
Tel. 757  
**THE**  
**Newport Gas Light Co.**  
**NO**  
**COKE for Sale**  
**AT PRESENT:**